The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4782. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

The Case of the Rappahannock.

A Decision in Favor of the United States.

Settlement of the Difficulties Between Italy and Turkey.

Thanks to America from the Cretans.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

ENGLAND.

The Case of the Rappahannock Settled.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Court of Admiralty has just given (noon) a final judgment in favor of the United States in the *Rappahannock* case. This makes the third steamer recovered by United States Consul DUDLEY in the courts here.

SPAIN.

The Tornado Steamship Case.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The London *Herald* this morning, editorially, says that the British Government has protested against the decision of Spain in the *Tornado* case, owing to irregularity. The *Herald* admits that the operations of the *Tornado* looked suspicious.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

The Recent Difficulty Amicably Settled.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The question between Italy and Turkey arising out of the firing upon an Italian vessel by the Turks, has been amicably settled. The Sublime Porte yields every point, and consents to pay the indemnity.

CANDIA AND AMERICA.

Thanks from the Cretans.

ATHENS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The chief of the insurgents in Candia has written a long letter to the United States Consul here thanking the American people through him for the sympathy extended to the Cretans. He also petitions the Consul for American ships of war to convey the women and children.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 22—Noon.

The money market is quiet and steady. Consols are quoted at 90½ for money.

The following are the correct quotations for American Securities:

United States Five-twenties	72⅝
Erie Railway Shares	43¾
Illinois Central Shares	81

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 22—Noon.

The Cotton market opens flat. The day's sales will not aggregate more than 6,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14⅜d.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival out of the Australasian, &c.

QUEENSTOWN, Tuesday, Jan. 22—Noon.

The Cunard steamship *Australasian* from New-York, Jan. 9, touched here early this morning *en route* to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 22—Noon.

The steamship *City of Washington*, which left New-York on the 15th of January, was obliged to put into the Shannon this morning short of coal.

BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of the Germania at This Port.

The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton Jan. 11, reached this port yesterday afternoon.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

English View of the Subject—A Revolution in Progress.

From the London Times, Jan. 10.

"*La Révolution va bien'.*' The dispatches which pour upon us through the Atlantic telegraph show that the well-known phrase of 1792 may be applied in all its meaning to the course of events in America. *A revolution is in progress there.* The House of Representatives has taken the first step toward the removal of the President from office. *Mr. Johnson stands in the way of the Republican Party.* He is the "Monsieur Veto" of the Union, and he must be got rid of. *He has been guilty of the crime of forming an opinion for himself, and that opinion does not conform to the sentiments of the majority of Congress.* Whether the opinion was right or wrong, just or unjust, it is not for us to inquire. The important points are that it was an independent opinion; that Mr. JOHNSON thought he was a President with well-defined duties and responsibilities, instead of a constitutional King bound to accept and follow the advice of Ministers possessing the confidence of a Legislative Assembly; that the independent opinion formed in the pursuit, as he thus conceived, of his duty conflicts with that of Congress; *and that a popular Assembly will not brook the existence of a permanent obstacle to its will.* Accordingly, Mr. JOHNSON is to be impeached. The House of Representatives has ordered a Committee to report on the offences of the President, and the Radical Party are determined, we are assured, to press on the impeachment, of which this is the first step, to its "bitter end."

The members of the House have returned to Washington after their short Christmas recess, more bent than ever on establishing their own supremacy. The impeachment of a President is not, indeed, an event to be ranked in the same category with the trial of a King; even when consummated, the appropriate punishment of the offender is simply deposition from office and disqualification for future employment; *yet it is so foreign to what was once the temper of American citizens, that any step toward it betokens a profound change in their character.* We are driven to the conclusion that the revolution is bearing fruit. It is true that Mr. JOHNSON is not hedged round by the divinity which made loyalty to a Stuart or a Bourbon the creed and passion of multitudes, but it may be boldly asserted that a successful impeachment of the President is impossible without a wrench of that Constitution which the Americans were wont to idolize as divine. Those who have initiated the impeachment must be resolved to carry it through, *no matter how flimsy the charges preferred against the President, or what constitutional difficulties may stand in the way of their purpose.* What sudden provocation has hurried the House of Representatives to a step which a few weeks since would have been considered impossible? The telegram from our correspondent, perhaps, supplies the answer. The President has vetoed the Negro Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia, and we are warranted in looking upon this act as the exciting cause of the impeachment. In one point of view, this explanation, if sound, may appear to detract from our estimate of the importance of the step taken by the House of Representatives. The House is, to say the least, a somewhat eccentric body. It thanked Commodore WILKES in hot haste for an act immediately afterward pronounced illegal by Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet. It adopted without discussion the amendment, or rather the repeal, of the Neutrality Laws promoted by Gen. BANKS, which has since been quietly shelved in the Senate. In the week before Christmas it was seduced into passing a ludicrous resolution solemnly commending "the tone of the national voice towards the Republic of Mexico." Knowing all this, it may be said that the instruction to the Impeachment Committee is a mere splenetic resolution. The President, in perfect consistency with his former acts, vetoed the Suffrage Bill, and the House boiled over. It had reached the term of its patience. Mr. JOHNSON's veto was an idle form, but it was an act of opposition to the majority, and an impeachment immediately followed. But, in truth, the comparatively trifling matter which has been made the occasion of the impeachment, the feebleness of the indictment against the President, and the obstacles presented by the Constitution to the success of the impeachment only heighten our sense of the revolutionary character of the impeachment itself. If the law and the Constitution are to be observed, what ground is there upon which reasonable men can rely that the impeachment may prove successful? Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, the leader of the most advanced section of the Republican Party, and one of the first to recommend extreme measures, is for impeaching Mr. JOHNSON upon "his instincts." FALSTAFF was a coward upon "instinct," *but it is not easy to believe that any legal tribunal can recognize "instincts" as sufficient evidence of criminality.* Yet this is all that Mr. PHILLIPS has to adduce. "If my instincts be true," says the orator, "it will be found that from the time the rebellion was suppressed Mr. JOHNSON was in league with traitors." Gen. BUTLER, next in importance as an advocate of an impeachment, is a little more definite in his charges, *but the more definite he becomes the more unsatisfactory is his case.* It is an article of accusation with the former commander at New-Orleans that the speeches of Mr. JOHNSON during his Chicago tour were indecent. They degraded the office of President and exposed it to public ridicule. *An impeachment of a public officer for an offence against good taste is somewhat of a novelty,* and the novelty is not diminished when we consider who is the accuser. Gen. BUTLER has, however, another charge. Mr. JOHNSON has appointed his own friends to offices of State. If this be an offence, it is one of which every President within living memory has been guilty, but it is scarcely necessary to point out how impossible it would be to make such a charge a ground of condemnation. Yet it is upon allegations like these that the House of Representatives has instructed a Committee of its own body to inquire into the crimes of the President, and that the Republican Party has resolved to proceed to extremities. The futility of these articles of indictment *ought to be sufficient to insure its failure before any competent tribunal;* but the founders of the Republic took care to guard against any passing excess of popular excitement by making impeachment in all cases a difficult process. The impeachment must be conducted by the House of Representatives before the Senate, sitting as judges under the presidency of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Union, and the Constitution prescribes that no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, sworn to give a true verdict upon the evidence before them. The events of this session, grave as they have been, will not allow us to believe that two-thirds of the Senate will concur in a condemnation of the President upon the charges brought against him; but a constitutional difficulty is in these days a matter of small concern in the States. If the majority in Congress cannot legally compass their ends, they will do so by the expression of their own will. In the face of the Constitution, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS has constantly urged that the President should before trial be prohibited from exercising any of his official functions, on the ground that an accused person should not continue to act as President of the United States; and the spirit which dictated this bold advice will not scruple at acting upon a sentence, even though it should be supported by less than the prescribed two-thirds of the Senate. Let a majority, however small, condemn Mr. JOHNSON, the dominant party will enforce the condemnation, and their supremacy will be established without opposition or possibility of rivalry.

The Union is thus visibly passing through a revolution, and a revolution, perhaps more than any other, remarkable for the speed of its progress. It is barely a month since Congress met, and ten days out of the month have been spent in the recess, yet this brief time has been sufficient to develop a profound change in the American nation. During the elections, and up to the beginning of December, nothing appeared more chimerical than an attempt to impeach the President. No respectable organ of opinion, no person in any position of responsibility, advocated it; and the Republican leaders deprecated any suggestion of such a proceeding as a slanderous aspersion upon the moderation and sagacity of their party. But Congress has met and tested its strength, and, flushed with a sense of power, hurries on from one position to another, until at last it boldly declares that no obstacle shall be permitted to thwart the complete execution of its will. What was pronounced impossible has become a fact, and arguments reprobated with indignation are accepted and acted upon. What is a clause of the Constitution that it should bar the way of the representatives of the people? A majority some eighty years since pretended to enact laws limiting the power of the majority of to-day. Can any pretence, it is asked, be more vain or idle? And the sophism passes current, as sophisms will which justify the excesses of those to whom they are addressed. But the popularity of such reasoning makes the impeachment of the President remarkable as evidence of the length to which the revolution has gone, and a hint of what may come after. *The fate of Mr. Johnson is a trifle compared with the safeguards of all personal liberty and universal freedom, which are thus subjected to the unchecked caprice of a fluctuating majority.*

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Tuesday, Jan. 22.

A NEW BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines in the late war.

The first section grants each and every soldier, sailor and marine who enlisted in the late war, who has received or is entitled to receive a bounty of $100 and no more, and who has been or may be hereafter honorably discharged, a bounty of $8⅓ per month for every month of service.

Section 2 provides that, in calculating the amount of bounty due and to be paid, deductions shall be made for any and all payments of bounty or prize money made or agreed to be made by the United States, so that in no case shall the United States bounty exceed $8⅓ per month.

Men who deserted from the army or navy, and rebel deserters who enlisted in the United States service, are excluded; also, all who were discharged at their own request, except for transfer or promotion, or after two years' service. Widows and heirs of deceased soldiers entitled to the bounty are to receive it.

The third section provides the order in which the accounting officer shall pay the bounty to widows and heirs. First, to the widow of the soldier or sailor, if there be one. Second, if there be no widow, then to the children of the deceased. Third, if there be no widow or children, then to the father or mother of such deceased soldier, sailor or marine; provided that no bounty shall be paid to the heirs of any claimant not resident in the United States.

Section 4 repeals the Bounty Law of last Summer, and provides that all sums paid under it shall be deducted from the amount paid under this act.

The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of Missouri announcing the election of Mr. DRAKE as the successor of B. GRANTZ BROWN from the 4th of March, 1867. It was ordered to be filed.

The Chair also laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of Montana transmitting certain resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. WILLEY rose to a question of privilege. A few days ago he had read from the Wheeling *Register* certain editorial extracts from that paper, written by a man who has since been appointed Postmaster of Wheeling. These extracts bitterly denounced Mr. JOHNSON for his conduct on the 4th of March, &c. Mr. WILLEY has since received a letter from the editor referred to, in which he disclaims responsibility for any but one of the articles. The rest were taken from other papers. He wished him to give him the benefit of the correction, so that it might go forth for what it was worth.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, without amendment, the House joint resolution to authorize persons who settled and made improvements on land now included in the Sioux Reservation in Minnesota, before the boundaries of said Reservation were surveyed and located, to enter the lands thus settled upon as in other cases of preëmption.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely upon the bill providing for the appointment of a "Naval Judge-Advocate-General," and a "Solicitor of the Navy Department;" also upon the bill relative to the appointment of enlisted persons at the Naval Academy and for other purposes; and upon the bill relative to the appointment and rank of first and second Assistant Engineers; all of which was indefinitely postponed.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. NORTON introduced the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to;

Whereas, It is alleged that by the construction of the Department of the Interior of several acts of Congress granting lands to aid the construction of certain railroads, settlers are deprived of the full benefit of the preemption and homestead laws; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be and is hereby directed to inquire what, if any, legislation is necessary, or may be had, to correct such construction, and report by bill or otherwise.

COAL LAND AND TOWN SITES.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act for the disposal of coal lands and of town property in the public domain, approved July 1, 1864, and to amend an act supplemental thereto, approved March 3, 1865, which bill provides that the proviso of the second section of the act referred to be so amended as to give to persons in possession the right to purchase at minimum rates, at any time before the day fixed for sale of lands, and also that no entry of town sites shall hereafter have validity until approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. LANE called up the bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents. The pending question was upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which certain House amendments were concurred in, and further amended. The Senate refused to reconsider its vote, and so the bill goes to the House for concurrence in amendments as passed by the Senate. It provides that pension agents shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, instead of by the Secretary of the Interior, as heretofore; that there shall be no more than three in any State, and that the offices of all agents appointed since the first day of October last shall be vacated from the passage of the act, and shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of the act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the zeveral Territories at $2,500, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to provide for the registration of electors in the Territories of the United States, providing that the Governor in each Territory shall appoint three persons in each County to be a Board of Registration, said Board to appoint Precinct and District Boards when necessary; that meetings of the Board are to be held for purposes of registration, after due notice, and requires that electors shall before registration take the oath of loyalty, and that no person can be registered who has given aid and comfort to the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

A number of petitions were introduced and referred.

Ordered, that a digest of the statutes of the United States on the subject of the collection of imports be prepared at the Treasury Department and printed for the use of the Senate.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was taken up at one o'clock. Amendments to the printed bill were offered by Mr. FESSENDEN and adopted as follows:

On screws commonly called wood-screws, 9 cents per pound; on wood-screws less than two inches in length, 12 cents, instead of 11 cents per pound; on cotton-seed oil, 23 cents per gallon; on glass demijohns, ten cents per gallon capacity.

The following proviso, attached in the printed bill to a section in relation to fruits, was stricken out:

"Provided, that the loss of quantity in the fruits above-named by decay on the voyage shall be admitted, when such loss shall be of full package or other separate portions, and on oranges and lemons in boxes, loss of quantity may be allowed when such loss reaches 33 per cent. of the quantity in the boxes—such loss being certified by the appraisers of damage; but no other loss or damage shall be allowed in abatement of duty."

In the original bill the importation of fireworks is prohibited.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a proviso, which was adopted, that fireworks placed on shipboard before the 1st May next may be imported on payment of duties, and they may be imported in bond on their way to other countries.

The bill was amended to go into effect on the 1st of April next.

The amendments of the Finance Committee were now concluded and the bill was before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and still open to amendment.

Mr. CATTELL addressed the Senate at some length on the general subject of a protective tariff as essential to the welfare of the country and against free trade, as calculated to build up the mechanical interests of foreign nations at the expense of the United States. He quoted from the statutes of this and other countries, and introduced comparisons to prove his position. The industry of our own land supplied us with ninety per cent. of our own wants. If the workshops were closed up by compelling them to do so, or to enter into unfair competition with the workshops of Europe, the result would ultimately be to increase instead of decrease prices, while you turned out of employment the laboring millions of this country.

Mr. CATTELL, in the course of his remarks, introduced the following figures, prepared, he said, by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. The value in gold of the annual product of the people of the United States for the year 1860 was, in round numbers, as follows: Those engaged in agriculture, $1,609,000,000; manufactures, including all processes between the raw material and consumption, and thus comprising the cost of dwellings erected, railroads and canals equipped, home-made manufactures, &c., $917,000,000; mining, $100,000,000; fishing, $13,000,000; hunting, $2,000,000; wood cutting, &c., $25,000,000; domestic commerce, $1,500,000,000. This sum represents the net annual earnings of, or gross increase of money value derived from railroads, canals, turnpikes, steamboats, &c., employed in the transportation of passengers and commodities within the country, including the money value of all incidental labor devoted thereto. Foreign commerce, $190,000,000; net annual earnings or gross increase of money value derived from exchanging products with foreign countries—that is, from foreign imports and exports—and from the carrying to and fro of passengers, &c., engaged in improving the face of the country and subduing it to the purposes of society, $2,400,000,000. This sum represents the yearly increase of the value of lands and other immovable property newly brought under cultivation or improved, and comprises the permanent ways of railroads and canals and all real property—giving a total gold value of $6,756,000,000. The same reduced to currency at 140, the estimate for 1866, $9,458,000,000. Of the $6,756,000,000, gold value, produced in 1860, $6,000,000,000 were consumed during the same time, leaving a surplus or annual gain of $755,000,000. As the product of 1866 was about the same in gold value as that of 1860, the surplus was, of course, the same, the latter, amounting in currency in 1866, at 140 for gold, to $1,057,000,000, and of this amount $561,000,000 in currency was paid to the Government in the form of taxes. These figures are not only interesting and instructive in their details, but the grand total of the public earnings, in currency—$9,458,000,000—almost surpasses belief, and induces the thought that the human mind is scarcely capable of conceiving the vastness of the material resources of the nation when the enterprise and energy of our people shall have been fully developed. The argument that impost duties are a direct tax upon the consumer, without any compensating benefit, which, if true, would fall most heavily upon agriculture, I have already attempted to answer in the course of these remarks, and but restate what I have said when I assert that the soundest of the recent writers on political economy, especially those of our own country, deny the truth of their assertions, and that they are sustained by rigid examination of the facts and a careful comparison of results under difficult systems. I admit that British writers on political economy who assume the hypothesis of free trade, have occupied that field for more than half a century, but the unsoundness of their theory has been shown, not only by the closer reasoning of later writers, but also by the wisest practical statesmen of all highly prosperous countries. NAPOLEON the Great is reported by TASCAS to have said: "Duties which were so severely condemned by political economists should not, it is true, be an object to the Treasury; they should be the guarantee and protection to a nation and should correspond with the nature and objects of trade. Holland, which is destitute of protection and manufactures and which has a trade only of transit commerce, should be free of all fetters and barriers. France, on the contrary, which is rich in every sort of production and manufactures, should incessantly guard against the importation of a rival who might still continue to be superior to her, and also against the cupidity of egotism and indifference of mere brokers. I have not fallen into the error of modern sympathizers who imagine that all the wisdom of nations is centered in themselves. Experience is the true wisdom of nations and what does all the reasoning of the economists amount to?" At another time he said: "If an empire was made of adamant, political economists would grind it to dust." For myself, I prefer to accept the practical wisdom of this great man, rather than the speculations of ADAM SMITH and his disciples. If, then, it has been shown by practical results that by taking them for a series of years, prices are cheapened rather than advanced by protection to home manufactures, by stimulating home consumption, and that there is harmony with instead of antagonism to all the great interests of our country, the foundation upon which the free trade hypothesis is built is destroyed and the whole fabric falls. But suppose, for the sake of argument, that the money price of an article was advanced to the extent of the duties imposed, it does not follow that it is actually dear to the consumer. Full employment to the laborer increases his power to buy and consume, and agriculture confessedly supplies a large part of his wants. The artisan who makes the plow and ax, the mower or the reaper, whether he does it in England or America, must be fed. If he be an American artisan the more fully you keep him employed the greater his ability to purchase your products. He must of necessity have bread and meat, therefore be a consumer of what the farmer has to sell. Twenty years ago last Autumn, said Mr. CATTELL, I embarked in the trade of breadstuffs in the City of Philadelphia. At that time, and for some succeeding years, the entire volume of my business was made up of consignments of agricultural products from the valley of the Susquehanna, the Juniata and the Lehigh. I have not the figures at command, but I am sure that I speak within bounds when I say that my own house and the four or five others doing business from the same points, must have received from this quarter four or five millions of bushels of cereals per annum. Philadelphia is still the natural market for the surplus products of this territory, but for some years there have not been consignments enough received from that entire section to realize commissions sufficient to pay the salary of a receiving clerk. Do you ask has production fallen off? I answer no; on the contrary it has increased, but the whole line of these valleys has been dotted with furnaces and forges and rolling mills, and workshops filled with operatives, and the consumer of agricultural products has been brought to the farmers' doors. He now finds a ready market for his products at home, at prices equalling those ruling on the seaboard, of which he avails himself, and thus saves all the cost of transportation and factorage, equal, at average prices, to about twenty per cent.; nay more, Sir, my own firm has frequently within the past few years sold and shipped to the millers in one of these valleys, that in which the iron interest has been most developed, the Lehigh wheat, drawn from Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, to supply the deficiency in the consumptive wants, and those products of the prairie, west, were sold at a price far in excess of what could have been realized by exportation to any country on the face of the globe. As a consequence of this state of things, land has risen in value through all this section, and farms that could have been bought fifteen or twenty years ago at $40 or $50 per acre, are now salable at $150 and $200 per acre. Villages have grown to be towns, towns have grown to be cities, agriculture and manufacture have clasped hands, and prosperity reigns.

Mr. SPRAGUE called attention to the necessity for increased protection to the linen interests in the country. He thought unmanufactured flax ought to be admitted duty free, so as to encourage the manufacture of linen in this country. Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate went into Executive Session on motion of Mr. CONNESS, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session for Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the condition of whose health rendered it necessary for him to seek relief and relaxation in travel. Leave of absence was granted unanimously.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to punish obstructions of railways used for the transportation of United States mails, which was referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill for the sale of the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. KASSON the Committee on a Uniform System of Coinage, Weights and Measures, was authorized to employ a clerk for forty days.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from Sioux City to the head of Lake Superior, which was referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

INCREASED COMPENSATION TO MEMBERS.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to reconsider the vote whereby his resolution to pay the increased compensation of a member, to Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, from the beginning of the Thirty-ninth Congress to the time he lost his seat by Mr. KOONTZ, the contestant being admitted in his place., was referred to the Judiciary Committee. He thought the propriety of the resolution was so clear that the House could pass upon it without any report from a Committee.

Mr. RAYMOND inquired whether the Judiciary Committee was likely to report back the bill referred to it at the beginning of the session for the repeal of the section giving increased compensation to members, and which provided for the refunding of the increased pay actually drawn.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, did not see that the question had any pertinency to the matter before the House. It the Judiciary Committee were to report back such a bill it was to be expected that the majority of the House, which had voted for the increased compensation, would vote down the bill.

Mr. RAYMOND remarked that he had not drawn his increased compensation, and did not wish to do so until the question was finally settled. He did not want to draw it lest he might not be able to refund it.

Mr. BLAINE called attention to the fact that Mr. KOONTZ, who had not been in his seat at all for the time covered in the resolution, had drawn the increased compensation for that time.

Mr. DAWES stated in reply that the difference between the cases was that Mr. KOONTZ was the member *de jure* and therefore is entitled to the pay, whereas Mr. COFFROTH was only the member *de facto,* and was entitled neither to the seat nor the pay.

Mr. BLAINE thought that the *de facto* member who was here performing his duties had no more right to it than the others.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested, jocularly, an amendment providing that Mr. COFFROTH should be entitled to cherish in good faith the same conscientious feeling as other members of Congress in reference to refunding the increased pay when they do. [Laughter.]

The Committee was discharged and the resolution was adopted—yeas 94, nays 38.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, amended at the suggestion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, the principle of the resolution was applied to the cases of Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, and Mr. BROOKS, of New-York.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Secretary of the Interior was requested to communicate information relative to the condition, occupancy and area of the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas.

LANDS IN FLORIDA.

The morning hour having commenced at 1:05 o'clock, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, which was called for reports, reported back the Senate bill to confirm the title of the Messrs. CLARK to certain lands in Florida claimed under a Spanish grant. It was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims. Mr. WILSON also reported the joint resolution for the relief of CHARLES CLARK, United States Marshal for the District of Maine. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR PROCLAMATIONS.

Mr. WILSON also reported the House bill introduced by Mr. BINGHAM, Dec. 10, to declare valid and conclusive certain proclamations of the President, and acts done in pursuance thereof, or of his orders in the suppression of the late rebellion against the United States, with sundry amendments.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill recommitted, the Committee to give one day's notice of its being reported.

As amended, it reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That all acts, proclamations and orders of the President of the United States, or acts done by his authority or approval, after the fourth of March, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and before the first day of December, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five, respecting martial law, military trials, by Courts martial or military command, or the arrest and imprisonment and trial of persons charged with participation in the late rebellion against the United States, or as aiders or abettors thereof, or of any violation of the laws or usages of war, or as guilty of any disloyal practice in aid thereof, or of affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States, and all proceedings and acts done or had by courts martial or military commissions, or arrests and imprisonments made in the premises by any person by the authority of the orders or proclamations of the President, made as aforesaid, are hereby approved in all respects, legalized and made valid to the same extent and with the same effect as if said arrests and imprisonments, proceedings and acts had been done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States, and in pursuance of a law thereof previously enacted and expressly authorizing and directing the same to be done, and no civil court of the United States, or of any State, district or Territory of the United States, shall have or take jurisdiction of, or in any manner reverse any of the proceedings had or acts done as aforesaid; nor shall any person be held to answer in any of said courts for any act done or omitted to be done in pursuance of any of said proclamations or orders, or by authority or with the approval of the President within the period aforesaid, and respecting any of the matters aforesaid; and all persons in the service of the United States acting in the premises shall be held *prima facie* to have been authorized by the President; and all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed, and inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

A TEST OATH FOR LAWYERS.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill, to prescribe an oath to public officers, members of the bar, &c. The substitute provides

That no person shall be permitted to act as an attorney or counselor in any Court of the United States who has been guilty of treason, bribery, murder or any other felony, or who has been engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who has given aid, comfort or encouragement to the enemies of the United States in armed hostility thereto.

The second section declares the first section to be the rule of every Court of the United States.

The third section makes it the duty of the Judges, when the suggestion is made in open Court that any person acting as an attorney or counselor of the Court, or proposing so to act, if barred by the provisions of this act, or when the Judge shall believe such person to be so barred, to inquire and ascertain whether such person has been guilty of treason, murder or other felony, or has been engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who has given aid, comfort or encouragement to the enemies of the United States in armed hostility thereto; and if the Court be of the opinion that such person has been guilty of such treason, bribery, murder or other felony, or has been engaged in any rebellion against the United States, or given aid, comfort or encouragement to the enemies of the United States, to exclude and debar such person from the office of attorney or counselor

Mr. BOUTWELL, in briefly explaining and advocating the bill, said that there were five Judges in the highest tribunal of the land, who had not sufficient self-respect to enact rules and enforce regulations that would protect themselves from the foul contaminations of conspirators and traitors against the Government of the country; then the time had come when the legislative department of the Government should exercise its powers to declare who shall be officers of the Government in the administration of the law of the Courts of law. This bill was for that purpose, and he hoped the House would pass it. He moved the previous question.

Mr. CHANLER hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would not rush this bill through the House without allowing some opportunity on his (CHANLER's) side of the House to speak, not in favor of rebellion, but of the Supreme Court. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOUTWELL said he would allow Mr. CHANLER five minutes.

Mr. CHANLER thanked the gentleman from Massachusetts for his extensive courtesy. [Laughter.] By this bill the whole issue was changed. It was not now a question of rebellion, but the members on his (CHANLER's) side were now called upon to sustain the character of the Supreme Court of the United States against the assaults of the zealous advocate from Massachusetts. When a Cardinal was to be admitted into the College of Cardinals, at Rome, that body sat in judgment upon the candidate, and one of them, arrayed in all the panoply of his office, assumed the position of "devil's advocate," accusing the candidate of all imaginable iniquities.

Mr. SPALDING called Mr. CHANLER to order for the words which he had applied to Mr. BOUTWELL in disignating him as "the devil's advocate." The reporters were directed to write out the sentence.

While they were engaged in doing so Mr. STEVENS hoped Mr. SPALDING would withdraw the question of order as Mr. CHANLER had not said a word. [Laughter.]

Mr. SPALDING withdrew the point of order.

Mr. CHANLER appealed to Mr. BOUTWELL to extend his time a little longer, [laughter,] as he did not mean anything personal to him in the historical allusion he had made, but simply meant that, historically speaking, he (BOUTWELL) accepted on this floor the same character as "the devil's advocate" did in the College of Cardinals. Five minutes would not be enough for him to defend the character of the Supreme Court. [Shouts of laughter and expressions of "That's so," &c.] Mr. CHANLER continued his remarks until the fall of the Speaker's hammer indicated that his time was up.

Mr. ROGERS having obtained five minutes to state his views made use of the time in arguing against the bill, as well because it was *ex post facto* in its character, and therefore unconstitutional, as because it was injudicious in point of policy.

The previous question was seconded—76 to 38.

Mr. HALE having been allowed five minutes by Mr. BOUTWELL, made a speech in opposition. He asked, at the opening of his remarks, whether the bill applied to State Courts as well as to Federal Courts.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied in the negative. It did not interfere with State Courts at all.

Mr. HALE said that while he had no sympathy with those who attacked the Supreme Court, neither had he any disposition to take any action that would do away with the test oath, so far as it was applicable to public officers. But while the office of attorney or counselor was nominally an office, it was really only a profession, and he did not think it the part of wisdom to apply the test oath to lawyers, even if Congress had the constitutional power to do so.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made an argument in support of the bill.

Mr. DAWES inquired of him whether it was not the rules in all State Courts to require candidates for admission to the bar to show a good moral character, and whether this bill was really different in principle?

Mr. WILSON said there was really no difference between the rule now adopted in the State Courts and that provided for in the bill.

Mr. FINCK inquired of Mr. WILSON whether the bill was not retroactive, inasmuch as it would require the dismissal of men who were now acting as counselors.

Mr. WILSON admitted that it was retroactive, and contended that all inquiry into character was necessarily retroactive.

Mr. FINCK denied that an inquiry into character was simply as to the man's standing at the time, not as to what his conduct had been in the past.

Mr. WILSON replied that it was by a man's conduct in the past that his character was to be known.

Mr. BOUTWELL closed the debate, arguing in support of the bill.

Mr. MAYNARD interrupted Mr. BOUTWELL to inquire whether this bill did more than to embody in the form of a statute what was now the common law of the Courts.

Mr. BOUTWELL.—There can be no doubt on that point, and I say here on my responsibility with reference to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, that it is an offence to the dignity and respectability of the nation, that the Supreme Court of the nation by the general authority vested in it under the Constitution and laws, does not protect itself from the contamination of rebels and traitors until the rebellion itself shall be suppressed, and until those men shall be restored to their rights as citizens of the country; but the Supreme Court failing in the performance of that high duty, the time has arrived when the Congress of the United States, by whose breath alone the Supreme Court exists, [Mr. BOUTWELL pronounced these words with strong emphasis,] should assume an exact and specific authority, and should declare by solemn law that men who have been guilty of murder and treason, or bribery, or who have raised their arms to strike down the Government of the country, should not participate in the administration of the laws of the land until they are absolved from their crimes. And it is not enough that the Supreme Court tells us that the President's pardon may open the doors of jails and penitentiaries. It may release criminals who are guilty of murder and other felonies. But while I occupy a place on this floor, never, with my consent, shall the pardon of the President be a certificate on which a felon enters into the sacred tribunals of the land, and assists in the administration of the laws.

As Mr. BOUTWELL resumed his seat there was an outburst of applause on the floor and in the galleries. The Speaker warned the spectators in the galleries that they must not indulge in any manifestation of applause or disapprobation.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired whether applause on the floor was not as much out of order as applause in the galleries.

The Speaker replied that it was. He also announced that Mr. BOUTWELL having taken his seat the debate on the bill was closed, and that the first question would be on the substitute.

Mr. JOHNSON appealed to Mr. BOUTWELL to allow him two minutes' time.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he would be glad to do so, but several other gentlemen had made similar appeals to him, and he could not gratify them all.

Mr. JOHNSON said he hoped the application and refusal would go on record.

Mr. ROGERS moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered. Negatived, 40 to 111.

The substitute was agreed to without a division, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read the third time. The Clerk was proceeding to read the bill by its title, which is the usual way of reading a bill the third time, when

Mr. JOHNSON demanded that the engrossed bill be read.

It required some time for the copying clerk to engross the bill, and that time was obtained by calling the yeas and nays slowly on a motion to reconsider. In the meantime Mr. STRAHAN, the Engrossing Clerk, was at work and had the bill engrossed by the time the yeas and nays had been completed. The engrossed bill was then read the third time.

The Democrats then commenced a series of dilatory motions to stave off the vote on the passage of the bill. The rules permit dilatory motions to be made and to succeed each other without end; such as motions that the House do now adjourn—that when it do adjourn, it be for two days or three days—that the House take a recess—that something or other be reconsidered, and that somebody be excused from voting. The rules do not give to the Speaker the right to refuse entertaining motions of this kind, and as one-fifth the members voting can order the yeas and nays to be taken, and as a vote by yeas and nays occupies nearly half an hour, a minority of one-fifth may, if so disposed, block up the whole business of the House. On this occasion the Democrats were able to muster thirty-five votes, and thus to procure the yeas and nays on all these motions. They exercised their power and their parliamentary right, and kept the House alternating between the votes of adjournment and votes on motions to reconsider, &c.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

During this lively proceeding the Speaker presented Executive communications as follows: From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information required by Mr. ALLISON's resolution of some days since, in reference to the United States bonds, &c. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Also transmitting reports relative to the loss of the *Evening Star* and the wreck of the *Commodore.* Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PETITIONS FOR IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Mr. MORRIS presented a petition of the Governor of Maryland, W. S. DAVIS and Hon. I. L. ENDRESS, of Livingston County, New-York, asking that the official conduct of the President of the United States may be inquired into by the Grand Inquest of the nation, and that if he is found guilty of usurpation and other crimes, a bill of impeachment for the same may be presented to the Senate of the United States, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, for action thereon. Also, the petition of ADAM CLARK and many others, of Yates County, New-York, approving of the Tariff Bill upon the subject of wool agreed upon by the Joint Committee of wool-growers and manufacturers at the last session of Congress, and which passed the House of Representatives last Winter, and asking that immediate action might be had thereon by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. WARD presented the petition of thirty-four citizens of the town of Genessee, Alleghany County, N. Y., in favor of the impeachment of the President. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WARREN presented the petition of G. H. HOWLAND, of New-Haven, Conn., for compensation for services while held to military service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also a memorial of the Union Knife Company, TUTTLE and WHITMORE, and other hardware manufacturers of Naugatuck, Conn., praying for a reduction of the Internal Revenue tax upon their several products. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Also the memorial of WILLIAM WILCOX & Co., and other manufacturers of padlocks and other articles of hardware, praying for a reduction of the Internal Revenue tax on their products. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also the memorial of the Union Shear Company and other manufacturers and employees, praying for a reduction of the Internal Revenue tax on the several articles of their manufacture. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MEYERS presented the petition of a large number of manufacturers of cigars and cigar-makers of the Third District of Pennsylvania, for a specific tax of $5 per thousand on all domestic cigars, to remedy the irregularities of the present system of inspection and taxation, approving the existing tariff on foreign cigars, and praying for an alteration in the law permitting stamps to be sold to the manufacturers at $5 per thousand, and for increased penalties for violation of the Revenue laws. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. KETCHUM presented the petition of the Inspector of the Port of New-York for an increase of pay. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A CALL OF THE HOUSE.

At length at 4:45 Mr. BOUTWELL intimated that as the House had been in session more than the usual length of time, it might as well adjourn for to-day and the bill would come up to-morrow for action.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, objected to debate, and the House went on to the pastime of voting by yeas and nays.

Mr. BOUTWELL interrupted the proceedings to ask whether if the House adjourned now an hour could be agreed upon for taking the vote to-morrow. A general shout of "No, no," came from the Democrats. "Very well," said Mr. BOUTWELL, "we will remain here till we get a vote." "Very well," replied Mr. FINCK, defiantly, "we will stay here for a week if need be," and Mr. BARBER, the Clerk, went on calling the list of yeas and nays. One of the votes showed that there was less than a quorum present, when a call of the House was ordered, and the pages were sent to restaurants and committee rooms to notify absent members.

This whipping-in process resulted in getting 112 members to answer to their names. Then the doors were closed, and the names of the absentees were called and excuses made for some. Those who were excused on account of leave of absence were Messrs. Alley, Ames, Arnell, Blow, Clarke of Kansas, Culver, Lawrence of Ohio, Washburne of Illinois. Those excused on account of illness of themselves or of some of their families, were Messrs. Darling, Dumont, Garfield, Harris, Henderson, Hubbard of Iowa, Jones, Stevens, Thayer, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward of Kentucky and Wright. The House refused to excuse Messrs. Patterson, Pomeroy and Rousseau. A warrant was then issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants for members who had not answered to their names and had not been excused. The first member brought up was Mr. WHALEY, but he protested that he had answered to his name. Proceedings were therefore stopped against him. The Sergeant-at-Arms next appeared with Messrs. PERHAM and RICKLEY in custody. In excuse for their absence it appeared they had gone for their dinners. They were condemned to pay the cost of their desert.

Mr. RADFORD asked leave to make a suggestion in the way of compromise, but Mr. RANDALL of Pennsylvania objected to any compromise.

Mr. BINGHAM moved an adjournment, but it was voted down. Then Mr. BINGHAM moved to suspend all further proceedings under the rule, but that was also voted down.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested that his colleague, Mr LEBLOND, have ten minutes to address the House.

Mr. LEBLOND modestly declined the proffered grace.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he would yield eight minutes of his time to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. BINGHAM, if he wished to address the House.

A Republican member asked what time Mr. ELDRIDGE had to give.

Mr. ELDRIDGE replied that he had all night.

Mr. DELANO was brought in by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and excused himself by stating he had gone home to dinner.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired whether it would be in order to call upon Mr. DELANO to take the Test Oath. [Laughter.]

Mr. DELANO was excused on payment of costs.

Mr. BUCKLAND being also brought in, made a like excuse.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired where he had got his dinner? If in the restaurant of the House, that was penalty enough.

Mr. BUCKLAND was excused on payment of costs.

Mr. ROGERS inquired whether it would be in order to have ham sandwiches supplied to members?

The Speaker replied that that would require an appropriation, and would have to be first considered in Committee of the Whole. [Laughter.]

Mr. BINGHAM made another effort to suspend further proceedings, but the Democrats added their negative votes to those of the more resolute Republicans, and the motion was lost.

Then Mr. BOYER moved to adjourn, but that motion was voted down by a vote of 34 yeas to 64 nays.

This vote showing that there was a quorum present, Mr. RAYMOND made an effort to resume business on the bill, but that effort was also ineffectual.

The point of order having been made on Mr. INGERSOLL that smoking cigars in the Hall was contrary to the rules, the Speaker so decided, and Mr. INGERSOLL had to forego the enjoyment of his cigar. A colored waiter being soon after seen in the act of depositing a dinner tray on the desk of amember, Mr. INGERSOLL took his revenge by calling attention to it as a breach of the rules. The Speaker decided in the same way, and the hurrying member had to retire to eat his dinner in one of the cloak rooms.

Mr. RADFORD inquired whether the colored waiter was entitled to the privileges of the floor, and the Speaker replied that as an employe of the House he was.

Another motion to adjourn was made, and the tellers called for. On ordering the yeas and nays, there were 2 yeas and 3 nays, and the Speaker stated that over one-fifth of those voting had voted aye. The yeas and nays were ordered, and so the Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ORTH having been captured by the Sergeant-at-Arms, made the excuse that he had been home to dinner.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that, being subjugated, he accept suffrage without regard to race or color, and take the test oath. [Laughter.]

He was excused on payment of costs.

Mr. HISE was next brought in, and proceeded seriously to express how discouraged and disgusted he had been with the bill that was before the House, and which was one of a series of such measures.

Mr. ALLISON called him to order. It was not in order to discuss the merits of the bill now.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, adding that if the gentleman was opposed to the bill it was the greater reason for the gentleman to remain in his seat.

Mr. HISE went on and declared that when he had heard the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. BOUTWELL, get up and proclaim such monstrous and abominable doctrines, and when he (Mr. HISE) was precluded from replying, he thought he might retire without prejudice to the public service. He hoped if not now in order, it would some time be in order to express his views on the bill.

Mr. PRICE called attention to the fact that the reason assigned by Mr. HISE for his absence was the same reason alleged by Southern members for retiring from their seats in 1861.

The Speaker stated that Mr. PRICE was not in order.

Mr. WENTWORTH wanted to know what effect the recent decision of the Supreme Court had.

In these arrests the Speaker was not aware that it had any. [Laughter.]

Mr. HISE was excused on payment of costs, but immediately afterward Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to reconsider the vote excusing him.

Mr. SCHENCK asked the reading of some remarks made by Mr. HISE in reference to Mr. BOUTWELL. He thought a fine ought to be imposed on Mr. HISE, who instead of making a respectable excuse to the House had uttered secession sentiments.

Mr. HALE inquired of Mr. SCHENCK whether he regarded the language used by Mr. HISE as unparliamentary.

Mr. SCHENCK thought it was unparliamentary, but it was not on that ground he had had it read, but to prove to the House that a more severe penalty should be inflicted.

Mr. HISE defended the language he had used as being within the rules. He disclaimed any personal disrespect to Mr. BOUTWELL.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he should not have felt particularly agrieved by the remarks of Mr. HISE, and hoped that the matter would not be pressed further. He reminded the other side of the House that the Judiciary Committee had only two hours for its report, and that ought to be sufficient excuse for his not allowing debate on this bill. He had given all the time for debate that could possibly be given.

Mr. HISE paid a compliment to the courtesy of Mr. BOUTWELL and again disclaimed any intention of personal offence. But he thought this question of a previous question, which he had never heard of before he came to this House, was an arbitrary and despotic proceeding.

Mr. HILL suggested that Mr. HISE had already had four hours of the time of the House in debate this session.

Mr. HISE confessed that he had, but he had had barely time to set out the heads of the argument which he had proposed to make. [Laughter.] He proposed that the measure before the House be postponed to a day certain, and that he would be allowed two hours more, in addition to the four he had already had. [Laughter.]

Here (HISE's) proceeding, after occupying over an hour's time, was allowed to drop, and the motion to reconsider not being pressed—

The Sergeant-at-Arms presented Mr. MORRILL and about a dozen more of delinquent members at the bar of the House. MORRILL claimed that, as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he was entitled to be absent.

The Speaker stated that if the Committee were in session the gentleman would be excused.

Mr. MORRILL did not claim that, and submitted with a good grace to the imposition of costs.

Mr. INGERSOLL inquired whether it would be in order to excuse all the culprits *en masse.*

The Speaker replied that he did not recognize the gentlemen at the bar as culprits, but as members of the House. [Laughter.]

The following named members were severally excused on payment of costs: Eggleston, Goodyear, Stillwell, Anderson, Pike, Plants, McRuer, Hubbell, of Ohio, Starr, Bidwell, Baxter, Washburn, Dawson, Hart, Warner, Barker, Maynard, Rice, of Massachusetts.

During these proceedings Mr. INGERSOLL inquired whether it was not competent for the Speaker of the House to issue a general proclamation of amnesty. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHENCK inquired whether the fees exacted, could not be appropriated to get a dinner for those gentlemen who remained in the House.

Mr. PIKE suggested that the fees should go for drinks. [Laughter.]

Disposition having been made of the last batch of members who had been presented by the Sergeant-at-Arms—

Mr. BINGHAM once more, at 8:10, moved that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and resulted: yeas 74, nays 45.

So all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, after having occupied about three hours.

The dilatory motions were resumed—

Mr. FINCK opening with a motion of adjournment, and the yeas and nays being ordered by a vote of 33.

The vote by yeas and nays was 34 to 93.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, suggested that if there would be an understanding to come to a vote on the bill to-morrow without debate he would now favor an adjournment.

Objections came from the Democratic side.

Another vote or two by yeas and nays having been taken—

Mr. FINCK offered a compromise—that one hour should be allowed for debate to-morrow, and then the vote be taken without further dilatory motions.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, and others objected.

Mr. WENTWORTH suggested that the hour's debate should take place now.

The attempts at compromise having failed, the House resumed the endless chain of yeas and nays on dilatory motions, and (at 9:15) proceeded to vote on the important motion of amending a proposition to adjourn till Thursday by adjourning till Friday.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22—11 P. M.

The House has spent the whole evening, since 5 o'clock, on dilatory motions on the part of the Democrat to prevent a vote on BOUTWELL's Test Oath Bill. At the present time (11 o'clock) there is no prospect of a compromise or of yielding on either side, and an all night session seems inevitable.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

The House is still in session. Half an hour since Mr. BOUTWELL moved an adjournment, remarking that he wanted to save the legislative day, Wednesday, and though some of the more prominent Republicans, as Messrs. BOUTWELL, MORRILL, BINGHAM, SPALDING, &c., favored the motion, it was defeated by seven votes.

The House is at this moment engaged in the important question of, whether a vote excusing Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, from attendance on this night's session shall be reconsidered.

The general tone of the House is good-tempered. The only indication of an opposite feeling being when Mr. LE BLOND took an appeal from the decision of the Speaker *pro tem.,* (ROLLINS,) and Mr. ROLLINS declined to entertain it, in which he was sustained by the Speaker on his resuming his chair.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

A Letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of Quebec—Educational Rights of the Protestant Minority—Railroad Receipts in Canada.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has received a letter from the Pope, dated 22d December, thanking him for having superintended the publication of a French edition of the New Testament, with notes, which his Holiness thinks will be an antidote to the previous errors circulated in other editions of the Scriptures.

The Government organs here say that Mr. GALT's mission to England with the Ministerial delegation had nothing to do with the protection of the educational rights of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, as had been previously stated, and that he went merely as a financier in connection with this. It is noted that the scheme agreed upon by the Conference, as published in a London newspaper, omits the guarantees on the subject of Education embodied in the Quebec scheme. This educational question is looked on in Lower Canada as the most important feature of the Confederation project, and anything indicating the mode in which it is to be disposed of is discussed with much interest. The *Minerve,* which speaks the views of the Government, announces that if the Confederation Bill submitted to the Imperial Parliament undergoes any important alterations, the Canadian Legislature will be convoked in April or May to consider the changes which may be made.

The total receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1866 were $6,639,260—an increase of $53,067 over 1865. Those of the Great Western were $3,264,402—an increase of $3,648. Those of the Northern, $512,872—an increase of $19,095. The receipts of all the Canadian railways from which there are returns, including the above, were $10,968,963—an increase of $175,585. Number of miles in operation, 2,104. From two railways, which have together a length of about 120 miles, there are no returns.

Council of Catholic Bishops at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Hon. DARCY MCGEE, Dr. SACHE and Mr. DALY, Provincial Commissioners, leave on Monday for New-York, to take the steamer for Brest, *en route* to the Paris Exhibition.

A Council of Roman Catholic Bishops has been in session for some days, and selected three names for each vacant See in the Province, and sent them to the Pope for selection.

JOSEPH DION, champion billiardist of America, will soon open NORDHEIMER's splendid hall as a billiard hall. Messrs. KAVANAGH and FOSTER are expected here soon.

Still snowing hard. Trains all delayed.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Last year 1,300 vessels, tonnage 675,000, manned by 21,000 men, arrived here, of which 1,100 vessels sailed under the British flag. One thousand four hundred and ten vessels, tonnage 750,000, left this port, war vessels not included.

Imports valued at $5,300,000: exports, $9,300,000; duties collected, $640,000.

Election of Mayors in Canada—Trial of a Clergyman for the Murder of His Sister—The Fenian Trials—Thomas Corney Sentenced to be Hanged—George J. Mathews Discharged.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mayors for the Canadian cities, for the ensuing year, were elected last evening as follows: For Toronto, James E. Smith; for Ottowa, Robert Lyon; for Kingston, John Breden; for Hamilton, B. E. Charlton; for London, Noah Smith.

The Court of Queen's Bench opened at Alymer, C. E., yesterday. The case of Rev. Mr. BARBIER, the English Church clergyman, for the murder of his sister in April last, causes considerable excitement in that neighborhood.

The snow-storm has ceased, and the trains of the Great Western Railway are all running on time to-day.

THOMAS CORNEY was tried to-day by a jury of half aliens. The prisoner was captured after the fight at Fort Erie. He had a rifle, which he said he picked up out of curiosity. The prisoner's counsel argued that it was no case for a Jury, but His Lordship thought otherwise. After fifteen minutes' deliberation the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty. His Lordship asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. The prisoner answered pertly: "Yes, I have. The man that swore against me never saw me in his life. I believe he acts at the instigation of the Government."

The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of March.

GEORGE J. MATHEWS was next tried by a Jury of half aliens. He was arrested at Morold in September last, and is said to have been drilling Fenians, and that he came from Buffalo to Canada as a spy.

For the defence it was shown that the prisoner resided in Petersburgh, Va., at the time of the alleged acts in Canada.

The counsel for the Crown said it was evidently a case of mistaken identity, and he would not press the prosecution.

The Judge charged that it was not safe to convict, and the Jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

JAMES MCDONOUGH was next placed on trial. He claimed to be an American citizen, and a mixed Jury was allowed him. The evidence showed that the prisoner was at the Fenian camp at Fort Erie, but was unarmed. The counsel called no witnesses for the defence, but addressed the Jury at length, contending that the prisoner was merely a spectator. Several affidavits as to his character were received, after which the Jury retired, and in twenty minutes brought in a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was accordingly discharged, and the Court adjourned until Monday next.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

MICHAEL PURTIL, when placed on trial, withdrew his former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of March.

OWEN KENNEDY was next placed in the dock and pleaded not guilty. The Jury, after hearing the evidence, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence was deferred.

Gov. Wells and the Louisiana Legislature—Talk if Impeachment.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

A number of the members of the Legislature have arrived.

The talk of the impeachment of Gov. WELLS has revived, but it is generally believed that nothing of the kind will be attempted.

Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin Requested to Resign.

MADISON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

A resolution instructing Senator DOOLITTLE to resign, has finally passed the Wisconsin Legislature to-day by a strict party vote.

Maryland Senator.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Senate of Maryland to-night declared ALFRED SPATES Senator from Alleghany County, in place of OHR. Yeas, 14; nays, 6.

The Widow of the Late Rev. J. W. Horton and the New-Orleans Riots.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice the following telegraphic dispatch in the TIMES of this morning:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 21.

Mrs. HORTON, widow of Rev. Mr. HORTON, who was murdered in the July riots, is here, indorsed by the Mayor of Boston and other prominent persons, endeavoring to bring a suit against the city for the murder of her husband, but so far has been unsuccessful. All the prominent lawyers applied to have declined to aid her.

I am the Mrs. HORTON referred to in this paragraph, and simply desire to state that there is no truth in the dispatch. I have been in this City since Jan. 1, and have not taken any steps toward bringing such a suit as that referred to.

MRS. J. W. HORTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22.

GEORGIA.

The Impoverished Condition of the Planters—A Land Bank for the South—Duff Green's Pamphlet and Scheme—The Popular Hope in the Supreme Court—Indifference as to Politics—Traits of Negro Character—Rebel Comments on the Stevens-Spalding Essay on "Roots."

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.

During this week I have seen a number of large planters who have been here making, or trying to make their business arrangements for the coming year. Many of them, whose crops have failed, were barely able to pay their laborers, and of those who were comparatively fortunate, I did not see any who, after paying for labor and discharging debts for advances to buy mules, implements, provisions and seed, had money enough to provide for their necessary expenses for this year. All seemed impressed with the importance of reform in the system of agriculture, and desired to introduce improved machinery and purchase artificial manures to renovate their lands, exhausted by the old rack-rent system of former days, which, though wasteful and improvident then, is absolutely ruinous now that the increase of the negroes is no longer an increase of property. But the machinery and manures are expensive, and there are a very few who can purchase them at all, and none to the extent that it would be desirable and profitable.

In former times when money was plenty and credit good, a planter had only to go to his factor or commission merchant and get whatever money he wanted for the use of his plantation. Now when money commands three and four per cent. per month on good security, and the demand even at these rates largely in excess of the supply, it is plain that the poor planter must go to the wall, and the result is another year of make-shift agriculture, of unmanured lands, worn-out mules, plows after the exact pattern of that which CINCINNATUS abandoned in order to take the field against the Volsci and Ægui, tattered harness, patched-up wagons, and slovenly fences. It is easy to prove that this farming is most expensive in the end to the planter, as it is easy to see that it inflicts heavy losses on the whole country. But money must become cheap before any reform can be made, and before this devoutly wished-for consummation takes place, confidence must be restored and peace established, so that those who have money can safely lend on such security as land-owners can offer.

There is no country in the world where capitalists have such opportunities for safe and profitable investment as the South, if we could only have peace. A land bank, after the model of the *Credit Mobilier* of France, is exactly what is needed. If planters could only get money at reasonable rates and for a number of years, on mortgage of their real property, they could and would improve their plantations, and double and treble their productions, at the same time that they could diminish very considerably the manual labor which they now employ. The capitalist would have the safest investment for his money, and he would know that the very money he lends would be applied to increase the value of his security. The National Banks afford little or no relief. They are not banks in the legitimate acceptation of the term, but a species of brokers and exchange shops, buying gold and silver and "shaving" commercial paper; affording no substantial relief to the people, but, on the contrary, erecting a stall for Shylock, and giving him a license to insist on and get his pound of flesh.

I cannot imagine a subject which should more naturally arrest the attention of the moneyed men of the North than the development of the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the South, both of which are immense beyond calculation, but now quite prostrate from want of means. While the war-begotten-speculation mania still exists and is sustained by a redundant paper currency, it may be vain to expect that capitalists will descend to the humdrum level of six and seven per cent. per annum, when a hundred per cent. per diem is possible. But a day will come, with the help of Providence and Secretary MCCULLOCH, when $20 gold pieces and silver quarters will displace greenbacks and postal currency, and safe investments will be more attractive than speculation. When that day comes, the now neglected fields and water-power of the South will find friends and friendly help. Would that that day may come soon.

I hear that Mr. DUFF GREEN has published a pamphlet presenting the idea of a *Credit Mobilier* for the South, and commending the subject to the attention of the financial world. I have not been able to see Mr. GREEN's book, but from what I hear, he has collected and presented a great deal of useful information. People here, with what justice I am unable to say, regard him as a visionary, who always has some impracticable scheme on foot, and tell of a plan which he invented during the war for giving the Confederate States the control of the exchanges of the world, causing the Bank of England to sink into insignificance, and giving the Confederate Government limited supplies of money—"the sinews of war." I hope his *Credit Mobilier* will find more favor than the scheme to which I refer, as the latest papers from the outer world do not contain any announcement of the subsidence of the little establishment in Leadenhall-street, and it is a popular belief that the money supplies of the Confederate Government were to a certain extent limited, at least as to value.

The *National Intelligencer* of Washington, in its issue of the 3d inst., contains an article on what it confidently believes the Supreme Court will decide, which gives great comfort to those who are looking for a territorial bill and the and the extinction of the "State" of Georgia. The hope in the efficacy of the Supreme Court as a protection against Mr. JULIAN is very general, and people now talk glibly of the views and opinions of that venerable tribunal who have hitherto had a rather superficial knowledge of its jurisdiction, and who have still a rather dim idea of its power. Constitutional points are more discussed than they have been for some time, and the way to checkmate the Radicals by bringing Chief-Justice CHASE and his nine Associates into such a position as to be able to cry "check to STEVENS," and leave STEVENS without another move, is made clear to the most ordinary comprehension. People generally regard the Territorial bills as big, ugly bugaboos intended to scare the naughty "boys in gray" into docility, and believe that the real object of the Radicals is to exclude the South from the next Presidential election. To judge of the popular feeling by the present display of indifference as to participation in Federal politics, it would not seem to be difficult to strike a bargain on this basis and get a very unanimous consent not to try to vote in the Electoral College, if by such abstinence all questions in controversy can be settled, and the war declared at end in fact as well as in law. An enthusiastic acquaintance of mine told me yesterday he would gladly give bond and security never to vote for another President during the term of his natural life if he could thereby secure peace, and that he would undertake to get all his friends and neighbors to sign a similar bond on the same conditions.

Some weeks ago I wrote that Peace and Guano were the chief objects of desire in these parts, and I am more convinced than I was then that such is the case. With quiet and a stable future, the great agricultural interests of this section would soon revive and contribute immensely to the general prosperity of the Republic, and until that quiet is attained, bad will become worse, until the worst is reached, and that lamentable limit does not seem very remote.

I heard planters talking the other day about the improvidence and folly displayed by their negroes when they were paid off at Christmas, and I heard two instances cited which struck me particularly, and which I should have considered as exaggeration but for the undoubted veracity of the gentlemen who narrated the facts. One was of a negro who received ten dollars in full payment of all wages due him on the 24th of December, and who, immediately on receiving it, though he had a wife and several children, invested nine of the ten dollars in the purchase of a fiddle, and the remaining dollar in a few bundles of fire-crackers; and the other was of a negro boy eighteen years old, to whom his mother gave a dollar to go and buy himself some warm socks, and who returned, saying he could not get any socks to suit him, but having invested his dollar in candy and a bottle of eau de cologne. Now this may prove a great advance in the African appreciation of the æsthetical, but it can hardly be said that it displays that prudence and commonplace capacity which are necessary for a governing class. While I was in Greene County, in this State, the other day, I heard of a number of negroes who had just made enough of corn to subsist them until Summer, but who in order to have a fitting celebration of a wedding which took place on the plantation, sold every ear of corn they possessed, and invested the proceeds in whisky to make egg-nog, and in cakes of mammoth proportions. I may be lacking in that exquisite philanthrophy which obtains so widely, but if I had the power to select custodians of political power, I should not intrust it to a race who preferred a fiddle to food and raiment; who went barefoot in order to get candy and cologne water, or who sacrificed all their bread for six months for one evening's supply of whisky and cake. The poor Irish and German emigrants, whose ignorance is so often cited to prove their unfitness for the exercise of the suffrage, even after five years' probation, would have probably bought the socks instead of the perfume, and would have chosen bread and breeches to the imitation cremona and the Chinese pyrotechnics. But their sensual prudence may be no evidence of their political sense, and the negro who left the socks and took the candy might make a very astute financier, an able governor or a righteous judge.

Some ex-rebels of the Methodist persuasion, reading in a New-York paper the *bon mots* of Messrs. STEVENS and SPALDING on the big roots and the little roots, were very much shocked, or affected to be so, at what they termed "the old sinners' indecency." They were all pardoned, and if it were not for prudential reasons I would send their names to Mr. ASHLEY, that he might add another article to his bill of impeachment.

QUONDAM.

The Negro Exodus from Northern Georgia to the West—The Operators, their Modus Operandi and its Effects—The Agents of the Bureau—The Labor-Supply and the Production of Cotton—Agricultural Machinery—A Hint to Manufacturers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 17, 1867.

During the past week that portion of Georgia which lies north of the Georgia Railroad (between Augusta and Atlanta) has been invaded by a number of freedmen-seekers from Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and Southwestern Georgia, each using all the blandishments and alluring artifices which are most likely to induce adventurous negroes to abandon home, family and friends and "take up the shovel and the hoe" in those distant but more fertile regions, where "a bale to the acre" is not only a consummation to be wished, but to be readily attained by steady industry. You would suppose, to hear these gentlemen converse with the objects of their search, that their purpose was purely philanthropical and disinterested; that the welfare and advancement of the colored race were the subjects of all their thoughts and solicitude; that the climate of the Mississippi swamps was an acknowledged specific to insure longevity; that hoe-cakes and middlings, hog and hominy, bacon and greens, were the spontaneous and inexhaustible productions of that favored region; that hats, shoes, shirts, suits of clothes, bandannas and plug tobacco were lavishly distributed several times during the year, and that the acts of kindness of the planter toward his hands were, like the auctioneer's advertisement, "too numerous to mention."

The individuals engaged in this charming occupation are rarely the planters who need "the help." They are generally agents impelled by the commendable desire to promote agricultural prosperity, and serve "the poor darkey," with their economical and benevolent tastes, slightly stimulated by the receipt of a little friendship's offering, in the shape of five or six dollars for every negro they translate to the Mississippi and Arkansas Edens. Their activity and zeal are only equalled by the exuberance of their fancy in describing the terrestrial paradise which they seek to develop. When they meet a benighted African who they think will listen to the voice of the charmer, it is delightful to see how their face beams, and how philanthropy and six dollars in greenbacks make all their sensibilities come out "strong in blow." Their affectionate familiarity, their tender inquiries for the "old woman and the children," their compassionate sorrow when they hear "we havn't made much this year," and their unalterable resolve to put "every nigger in the way of making his fortune," and become a large landed proprietor in little or no time, would touch even the cynical heart of Miss EVANS' St. Elmo. Their first proceeding is to establish an alliance (offensive and defensive) with the "Bureau," whose local representative they rarely fail to secure as an earnest coadjutor. The next step is to enlist the preaching, school-teaching, savings-bank-founding freedmen who have no visible means of existence, and obtain from them the local habitations and the names of all the negroes in the vicinity who may, can or will be bamboozled or swindled into leaving their homes and employers and go with them into the cane-brakes and fever swamps which abound near the Father of Waters, and then they commence their active operations, coaxing and wheedling every negro they can get to listen to them, or that the Bureau can drag within their reach from daylight till dark, and then sending the preaching, school-teaching and savings-bank-founding vagabonds to visit "the quarters" at night, and induce as many as possible to desert their employers and go to "Tennessee"—a geographical name of multitudes which comprehends every place in the wide world except the spot where the victims were born and raised, and where they have contracted willingly and contentedly to labor for the coming year.

Hundreds of these agents are now at work, and "the cry is still they come." I never see one of them that I do not think of the touts for the Peter Funk auction-rooms in New-York. They all have the same unctuous, glozing manners. They wear ponderous watch-chains and cluster diamond (?) pins. They frequently display, accidentally on purpose, plethoric pocket-books of an infinite number of compartments, with a greenback of a large denomination bursting its calf-skin bonds and struggling to display itself. They all wear paper collars and bob-tail coats, and some of the more elegant smell horribly of patchouli and rancid pomatum. They often own "large planting interests," and are always on terms of the closest intimacy with all the most prominent gentlemen in the State from which they pretend to hail, and invariably call them Jack and Bob and Jim, and their wives and daughters "the old woman and the girls." Sunday is their great day. It is no day of rest for them. On the contrary, it is the day on which their energies, mentally and bodily, are strained to their utmost capacity, and that philanthropy and six dollars a head are blended harmoniously to the widest extent.

They are evidently reaping an abundant harvest. Every train going West is loaded with their victims, and success only seems to stimulate them to renewed effort. They are doing a great amount of mischief to the agricultural interests of this portion of the State, and it is a remarkable evidence of the law-abiding spirit of the people that they are allowed to pursue their calling unmolested. Did they confine their operations to the towns and cities where freedmen are abundant and labor is neglected, and where larceny in its various degrees is the means of existence which is relied on as the most productive though the most precarious, they would "do the State some service" by inducing the objects of their anxiety to migrate. But they seem to prefer the plantation negroes, and those who have already contracted for this year are the prize they most covet. Planters go to bed at night with the satisfied conviction that they have all the hands they need, and dream of rich harvests and full pockets at the end of the year, but awake in the morning to find their quarters tenantless, to hear that all the hands "is done left 'fore day this morning," and to ascertain on further investigation that their mules and wagons have been taken "to haul the plunder to the depot," or that their corn-cribs and smoke-houses have been put under contribution to provide the marching rations of their late laborers. The whole neighborhood where such things occur becomes demoralized, work is left undone or neglected, employers who ought to be attending to their fences and plowing, are obliged to go out to "hunt new hands," and the best interests of the country are damaged.

To prevent this labor stealing would be a legitimate and beneficial duty for the Bureau to perform. When a fair contract has been made and approved and *the fees paid on it*, it ought to be the duty of the Bureau to prevent its violation. But if there be any doubt on this point there can be none that it is the duty of the Bureau agent, who has confirmed a contract and received his fees for doing so, not to be a party to its violation, not to encourage the negro to break his engagements, and not to tell the employer, who seeks his interference and protection, "My dear sir, labor like any other commodity is subject to the inexorable laws of supply and demand, and neither you nor I can control it." An indignant planter to whom this speech was made, and who evidently had not the fear of the Bureau before his eyes, replied: "I suppose by supply you mean the number of dollars I paid you for ratifying my contract, and by demand you mean the number which the negro thief has given you for helping him to steal my laborers."

I believe there are State laws which impose a severe penalty for seducing servants to leave their employer's service during the term of their contract, but they are a dead letter. The laborers are "done left 'fore day," and gone into another State, and the crimp has probably disappeared before any legal action can be had.

I have seen and heard so much lately of these iniquitous proceedings, that I cannot refrain from holding them up to public denunciation. The poor negroes are shamefully deceived, and the farmers irreparably injured.

It is evident from the necessity to resort to these practices how insufficient is the supply of available labor to meet the agricultural demand, and how delusive are all the calculations and statistical tables which pronounce a cotton crop as large as that of 1860. My predictions in the TIMES in May of last year were, I regret to say, too faithfully verified. The available labor of all the cotton-growing States barely reaches 500,000 of all sexes, ages and colors. From three to three and a half bales to the hand is the average production of a good "crop-year." They who looked for three million bales last year must have been sadly disappointed, and if they expect that number next year, or any year until the laboring population is largely recruited and labor-saving machinery generally introduced, they will meet a similar fate.

Alluding to labor-saving machinery reminds me how blind to their own interests the manufacturers of farm machinery are in not taking more active measures than they do to promote its sale among the planters of the South, by diffusing a knowledge of the different inventions, and then selling them at reasonable and easy terms to those who need them and can give security for the purchase-money, either in whole or in part, where a portion is paid in cash. By a late law of the Legislature of this State, factor's advances are made a lien on the crop, so that by selling through the factor the manufacturer would be perfectly secure as to the payment of his money, and by selling on credit he could do a large business and do vast benefit to the agricultural interest of the country. Everything is needed, from a hoe upward, through the whole catalogue of agricultural implements; so that if any adventurous manufacturer or company may be induced to follow my suggestion, he or they need not be at any loss as to what to send. It would be a benevolent as well as a profitable enterprise. QUONDAM.

ALABAMA.

Special Message from Gov. Patton—His Visit to New-York.

The following special message from Gov. PATTON was read in the Alabama House of Representatives on the 15th inst.:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15, 1867.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message I gave a statement of the financial condition of Alabama at the time of your recent meeting. I deem it proper at this time to communicate some further information respecting the temporary loan of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars which was negotiated with WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., of New-York, and payable with interest on the 1st of January, 1867.

In my former message I expressed the opinion that by the 1st of January, or soon thereafter, funds for the purpose of paying this loan might be realized by the sale of the State's bonds at par; or that, if desired, the time of payment might be extended until the State could meet it without embarrassing sacrifices. This opinion was fully justified by the information then before me. But soon after your adjournment for the recess, I was informed by WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. that an extension of time could not be granted. It was also ascertained that, in the peculiar political condition of the country, our bonds could not be sold except at a heavy discount. The parties from whom this loan was obtained held State bonds to the amount of $450,000, as a pledge therefor; and upon non-payment of the indebtedness, on the 1st of January, they had the right to place them in the market, and sell them for whatever they would bring.

This being the case, I concluded to visit New-York in person, for the purpose if possible, of arranging the loan in some way that would keep our bonds out of the market under the present disadvantages. Such an arrangement I was fortunately enabled to make. An amount of money sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the loan, was obtained from Messrs. JAMES A. RAYNOR and WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS, of the City of New-York. These enterprising and liberal capitalists are named as two of the corporators in the charter recently granted for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad. They pay the amount due WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. taking, as collateral security, the hypothecated eight per cent. State bonds which have been held by that firm. For the amount thus obtained from Messrs. RAYNOR and WILLIAMS, the State's obligation will be given for six months from the 25th of January, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. I entertain no doubt that, at the expiration of the six months, the time for paying the principal can be extended, if desired by the State. I think that, under all the circumstances, this is a very favorable arrangement in regard to this loan.

From DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., agents for the State in New-York, I ascertained that up to the 1st of January, 1867, they had extended, with new five per cent. bonds, having twenty years to run, the sum of $692,000.

Of the arrear of interest they had funded with five per cent. bonds the amount of $181,200.

Besides this, the Commissioner and Trustee of the State, at Montgomery, has extended bonds to the amount of $391,000, and funded $64,675 of interest. This shows that the aggregate amount of bonds extended is $1,020,000; and that the amount of interest funded is $245,875.

With DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. I also arranged for the payment of coupons due Jan. 1, 1867, on $53,500 of eight per cent. bonds, sold in St. Louis and elsewhere to procure supplies for the destitute, as stated in my annual message.

While in New-York I conferred with the United States Commissioner for the Paris Exposition. I found that they took a lively interest in having all the States properly represented. It may not be improper to observe that Alabama's interest has a special friend in F. A. P. BARNARD, late of the University of Alabama, and now President of Columbia College, in New-York. That learned gentleman is the principal Commissioner for the United States, and is particularly solicitous for a liberal contribution of the various mineral and other specimens which will properly represent the vast natural resources of Alabama. I arranged with the Commissioners for the transportation, from New-York to Paris, of all such articles as may be prepared and forwarded. A considerable variety of valuable specimens has already been furnished, and many more are confidently expected. I respectfully submit to the Legislature the question of making a limited appropriation to pay the expense of transporting specimens from the interior of the State to Montgomery, and hence to New-York. Several gentlemen of the State will visit Paris during the ensuing Spring, some of whom have kindly consented to act as agents to represent Alabama's interest at the Exposition.

In passing by Washington City, I availed myself of the opportunity of making known, by personal representations to the President and Secretary of War, the continued destitution which prevails in our State, and the urgent necessity for further assistance at the hands of the General Government. The application for additional relief was favorably responded to. An order was issued for a liberal amount of supplies for the months of February and March, arrangements having been previously made for January. It is hoped that, by the aid thus generously furnished, we will be so far enabled to meet the wants of the helpless destitute during the present Winter as to be saved the necessity of supplying them by the State in its depressed condition.

R. M. PATTON, Governor of Alabama.

Meeting of Union Men in the Northern Part of the State.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

MOULTON, LAWRENCE COUNTY, ALA.,
Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1867.

On the 8th and 9th days of January, 1867, an Unconditional Union Mass Meeting was held by the citizens of North Alabama, in pursuance of a call issued by the citizens of the following counties: Lauderdale, Limestone, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Madison, Jefferson, Blount, Walker, Marion and Winston, at Moulton, Lawrence.

Judge D. C. HUMPHREYS, of Madison, was appointed temporary Chairman. While the Committee on Permanent Organization was absent, Col. NICHOLAS DAVIS, of Huntsville, made an effective and telling speech, occupying something over an hour, indorsing Congress, supporting the Constitutional Amendment and insisting that none but loyal men should control the States lately in rebellion. While speaking in support of Congress and the fourteenth amendment he was in earnest, but while speaking of loyal men and their right to control the States lately in rebellion he was truly eloquent. Col. CALLIS, United States Army, followed with a few remarks, when the Committee reported through their Chairman the following permanent officers:

President, Dr. J. Y. CANTWELL, of Morgan; Vice-Presidents, Dr. THOMAS D. SIMMES, of Lawrence; Hon. JONATHAN BARTON, of Winston. Secretaries, JOHN S. LEACH, of Lawrence; ANDREW J. INGLE, of Winston; GEORGE M. TABER, of Morgan.

The meeting, upon reassembling in the evening, was addressed by Hon. C. C. SHUTS, of Winston County. Mr. SHUTS spoke for an hour and a half in an able and efficient manner. He had a large and intelligent audience, who listened attentively throughout.

This morning the meeting met pursuant to adjournment, J. Y. CANTWELL in the Chair, when Dr. F. W. SYKES, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, there is wisdom and intelligence in the action and deliberations of the Congress of the United States, and we will support and maintain Congress in all just and constitutional measures adopted and to be adopted for the preservation of republican institutions.

Resolved, That we indorse and approve the action of Congress in proposing the (fourteenth) amendment to the Constitution of the United States, at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, notwithstanding said proposed (fourteenth) amendment makes no discrimination in the disabilities imposed between precipitators and men who were opposed to dissolving the Union.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to the Congress of the United States, in exercising the powers under the proposed (fourteenth) amendment, to discriminate between those who were original precipitators in the late rebellion and those who were coerced or otherwise led by the usurpers into antagonism to the Federal Government, and are now supporting and approving the union of these States on terms of perfect security to all classes in each and every State.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of this State to ratify said proposed (fourteenth) amendment as a step to the final and permanent restoration of the State of Alabama to the Union.

It was then moved that the resolutions be adopted singly, which motion being adopted, Col. E. L. CRAMER, of Lawrence County, Alabama, moved to strike from the first resolution the words, "in all just and constitutional measures," and insert in lieu thereof, "and indorse its (Congress) reconstruction policy." Col. CRAMER supported his amendment with a few remarks, when the debate became general, and was participated in, on the affirmative, by Col. NICK DAVIS, of Madison, Dr. THOMAS HAUGHEY, of Jefferson, and Dr. J. Y. CANTWELL, of Morgan, and, on the negative, by Judge HUMPHREYS, of Madison, Dr. FRANK SYKES, of Lawrence, and Hon. C. C. SHUTS, of Winston, after which the amendment was carried; whereupon the first resolution as amended, was adopted. It reads thus:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention there is wisdom and intelligence in the action and deliberations of the Congress of the United States, and we will support, maintain and indorse Congress in its reconstruction policy adopted, and to be adopted, for the preservation of republican institutions.

On motion the following resolutions were added:

Resolved, That we, the unconditional Union men of North Alabama, earnestly and respectfully ask that Congress pass a law granting to the twelve months' soldiers of Alabama who enlisted in the Federal army and honorably discharged their duty, bounty at the rate of $100 per year.

Resolved, That we urge Congress to pass a law assuring to unconditional Union men of North Alabama pay for property taken or destroyed by the Federal army. This we ask, because the last we had was given to and taken by our friends, Federal soldiers, for the use of the army.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint an executive committee for North Alabama to attend to the interests of Union men, present these resolutions to Congress, and transact such other business as they may see proper.

All of the above resolutions being adopted, the Chairman appointed as Executive Committee, Col. NICK DAVIS, Madison; Col. JAS. H. BRADLEY, Madison; Capt. J. J. HINDS, Morgan; Hon. JONATHAN FORD, Morgan; Judge THOS. M. PETERS, Lawrence. The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Dr. J. Y. CANTWELL, President.
JOHN S. LEACH, Secretary.

TENNESSEE.

The Assassination of the Tennessee Union State Senator—The Murderer.

The Nashville *Press & Times* of the 17th gives the following additional particulars concerning the assassination of Hon. ALMON CASE, a leading Union member of the Tennessee State Senate:

"The murderer on the same day dyed his hands in the blood of two Union citizens of Obion County. FRANK FARRIS, the assassin, is a young man about twenty-one years old, and was a near neighbor of Senator CASE. His mother is a widow. During the rebellion he was a guerrilla, being a member of a band commanded by his elder brother, OLIVER FARRIS, a notorious desperado. OLIVER FARRIS, prior to the rebellion, had been a favorite of Senator CASE, who, having taken a deep interest in his welfare, as he was wont to do in that of all poor young men, had sent him to school, paying his tuition, and furnishing him with books, clothing and funds. In almost all respects, Senator CASE had treated the elder FARRIS as his own son, and even during the rebellion, took a deep interest in him and hoped to effect his reformation. OLIVER FARRIS, however, committed so many atrocities, that he finally fled the country, although it is believed by some that he is still lurking in the neighborhood, directing the members of his troop in the perpetration of outrages upon Union citizens.

On the morning of the murder FRANK FARRIS rode into the town of Troy, in company with MOSES KINMAN, a Union man, conversing in a seemingly friendly manner. In this way the two rode into the public square, when KINMAN observed FARRIS stealthily preparing to draw his pistol, and suspecting his treachery, instantly dismounted. As he was dismounting FARRIS fired, the bullet entering his lower jaw, ranging upward, cutting off his palate, and coming out at the other side of his head. KINMAN was alive at the latest account, but his recovery was deemed impossible. FARRIS then rode off toward the residence of Senator CASE, with what sad result is already known. No effort was made by any one to arrest him when he shot KINMAN. In fact FARRIS appears to have chosen the most public place possible for the perpetration of his crime, feeling confident of popular sympathy in the murder of Union men in that locality. That the murder of Senator CASE was a well-known and prearranged affair is evident from the arrival of the two confederates just in time to give FARRIS aid if necessary, for his victim was a stout, brave man, who would have been too much for him in a fair contest.

The outlaws of Obion County and the adjacent region have been committing outrages with impunity for a long while. The swamps of Reel Foot Lake furnish them a secure hiding-place. A young man of this place, while on a recent visit to Jackson, was threatened with a mob for speaking favorably of Gen. SHERMAN. A rebel boasted not long since that there were 1,700 men organized to prevent the enforcement of BROWNLOW's laws in West Tennessee."

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Jan. 4, 1867: Geo. C. Ludington, Mrs. Ludington, A. E. Seaman, John E. Gowen and family, Charles Boyden, Boston; J. A. Lemcke, Indiana; H. E. Russell and family, Connecticut; Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Hudson, N. Y.; Geo. B. Butler, Senlis; Geo. P. Bowler, E. H. Pendleton and family, Cincinnati; Peter Chrystal, R. B. Woodward, San Francisco; E. Curtiss, London; Dr. Cary and family, Misses Love, Buffalo; Dr. C. D. Stickney, Wm. Rotch, New-Bedford; W. W. Strong, Mrs. Strong, P. Carpenter, Theo. Carpenter, Jas. W. McChesney, Chicago; Jas. W. Bowles, Miss L. Bowles, Louisville; D. C. Blodgett and family, E. G. Buffin, Mrs. Sanford, Jas. H. Sanford, C. M. Wheeler and family, R. J. Sherman, Mrs. R. M. Stembul, E. A. Duglass, Mrs. Duglass, Miss Duglass, Dr. Ed. A. Crane, W. W. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, H. Lilla Clarke, Master Clarke, D. S. Egleston, Mrs. Egleston, M. K. Jessup, Mrs. Jessup, Rev. J. T. Duryea, W. L. Brooks, L. E. Wilmarth, N. J. Henriques, Mrs. Henriques, Miss Henriques, J. McB. Stemsel, New-York; Mr. Bosler, Gustave Monod, Paris; L. Eastman, United States Consul, Bristol; Capt. R. N. Stembul; United States Navy; J. M. Peirce, Benjamin Peirce, C. A. De Silver, Cambridge.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Operations of Cholera in the Metropolis—Who it Attacked and Killed—Where it Did its Work—Its Favorite Resorts—Secrets of its Success, &c.

Another installment of the annual report of the Metropolitan Board of Health has been received. This portion is principally occupied with the remaining fragments of Dr. ELISHA HARRIS' report on cholera. He has evidently canvassed the whole subject with a care and thoroughness which, while it conveys valuable instructions to the public and valuable knowledge in connection with our sanitary condition and the health interest generally, also brings to the surface a description of detail which, in its specific and plain style, cannot fail to remind thousands of our people that the finger of the history of the operations of cholera in this City points to them as the guilty parties in the encouragement of infectious diseases in this metropolis. Dr. HARRIS gives us a clear and lucid statement of the varied character of the soil on which the City is built, from the Battery to the Harlem River, and indicates the extent to which certain localities might be expected to favor the existence of epidemic disease. But beyond this he describes the various conditions which existed on the surface of the same area, and substantially invited the disease—cholera—to do its deadly work at will. It would be impossible to go over all the ground which Dr. HARRIS traverses in his report in the limits of a single article, hence we must select some of the more salient features—such as contain valuable counsel for the future as well as important data of the past.

THE EXTENT OF CHOLERA.

Between the 1st of May and the last day of November, 1,212 persons died of Asiatic cholera in the City of New-York. There was abundant evidence that this was the kind of cholera that is capable of repropagation or infection by means of excremental discharges from the sick, when favored by local circumstances, and after personal inspection of every locality in the two cities in which cholera prevailed, the evidence upon the question of the primary dependence of the cholera among us last Summer upon the infective property of the excremental discharges of the sick, may be stated as follows:

THE REASONS.

First—That Asiatic cholera of a very infectious character was brought to the port of New-York by the emigrant ships *Atlanta*, *Virginia*, *Peruvian*, *Union* and *Bavaria*, and that a large number of other ships landed at Castle Garden more than 50,000 emigrants, from countries on the Continent of Europe, in which cholera was present at the time or their departure for New-York.

Second—That twenty-seven persons died of cholera at the Emigrant Refuge, on Ward's Island, in the last weeks of 1865 and the first weeks of 1866, and that the remains of those dead were interred on that island.

Third—That, with the exception of the outbreak just mentioned, there was not an excessive quantity of fatal diarrhœal diseases in New-York the first six months of the year. The following figures prove this, and they also show that there had been a gradual and striking increase in those diseases, year by year, the past six years:

CHOLERA MORTALITY DURING SIX YEARS.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total for six m'nths.
1861	23	21	15	23	29	66	176
1862	18	22	34	25	32	68	199
1863	49	27	26	35	60	69	267
1864	51	35	39	56	54	111	348
1865	41	46	37	40	45	141	350
1866	55	36	45	90	84	196	508
Total	236	190	195	272	304	651	1,848

DEATHS IN THE CHOLERA HOSPITALS.

The number of deaths in the Cholera Hospitals are stated to have been:

In the Battery Hospital	109
In the Red House Hospital	32
Total	141

DEATHS IN THE CITY BY WARDS.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Cholera in this City, by Wards, from May 1, to Dec. 1, 1866, inclusive, showing the rate of those deaths to the 10,000 inhabitants living:

Wards.	Total	Total population (in Wards,) census of 1865	Total cases of Cholera to 10,000 people	Rate of population to square mile	Total (Cholera Deaths in each Ward, including fatal cases sent to Cholera Hospitals	Total Deaths (inclusive of Cholera Hospital cases) to 10,000 inhabitants
First	14	9,852	14	41,0'0	37	37½
Second	2	1,194	16¾	9,950	2	16¾
Third	1	3,367	2¾	22,447	2	5 9-10
Fourth	25	17,352	14¼	133,477	38	29 9-10
Fifth	12	18,205	6¾	69,904	18	9¾
Sixth	90	19,754	45½	151,954	125	63¼
Seventh	18	36,967	4¾	119,232	22	5 9-10
Eighth	19	30,098	6¼	103,786	22	7 3-10
Ninth	12	38,502	3	77,004	14	3 6-10
Tenth	13	31,537	4	185,512	14	4 2-5
Eleventh	13	58,953	2	196,510	13	2
Twelfth	25	28,259	8¾	5,195	39	13 4-5
Thirteenth	10	26,388	3¾	155,224	10	3¾
Fourteenth	26	23,382	11¼	155,880	37	15 4-5
Fifteenth	8	25,572	1	82,490	4	1½
Sixteenth	14	41,972	3¼	69,853	15	3 6-10
Seventeenth	22	79,563	2¾	153,006	24	3
Eighteenth	10	47,618	2	51,197	11	2 3-10
Nineteenth	20	39,945	5	16,713	25	6¼
Twentieth	33	61,884	5⅓	91,006	35	5⅔
Twenty-first	8	38,669	2	52,263	8	2
Twenty-second	66	47,361	13¾	21,334	76	16
Total	458	726,386	6¼	43,364	591	8 1-10

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Of the 342 persons who died from cholera in the months of June, July, August and September, there were born in Ireland 190; United States, 73; Germany, 36; England, 21; Scotland, 5; France, 4; Sweden, 3; Canada, 2; China, 1; Italy, 1; Australia, 1; at sea, 1; not stated, 2.

The ages at which these 342 persons died were as follows:

Years.	No. of Persons.	Years.	No. of Persons.
10 to 15	3	45 to 50	32
15 to 20	13	50 to 55	25
20 to 25	39	55 to 60	24
25 to 30	47	60 to 65	16
30 to 35	50	65 to 70	12
35 to 40	37	75 to 80	2
40 to 45	41	80 to 85	1

OCCUPATIONS OF THE DEAD.

Among the persons who died in the four months last alluded to, 88 are returned as "laborers," 65 as "domestics," 16 as "housekeepers," &c.

CHOLERA DEATHS IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The following statement gives the number of deaths from cholera in the public institutions of New-York from July 7 to Dec. 1, 1866:

Ward's Island, 172; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 151; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 95; Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 41; New-York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 74; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 6; Randall's Island, 20; Bellevue Hospital, 33; New-York Hospital, 3; City Prison, 2; Castle Garden, 3; Fort Columbus, New-York Hospital, 2; Small-pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 2; Colored Home, 1; Nursery and Child's Hospital, 8; Battery Hospital, 107; Red House Hospital, 32. Total, 752.

CHOLERA GROUPS.

From the list of streets in which fatal cholera cases occurred, we extract all numbering over five, as follows:

Baxter-street, 35; Broadway, 9; Cherry-street, 8; Franklin-street, 6; Greenwich-street, 10; Mott-street, 15; Mulberry-street, 67; Ninth-avenue, 7; Third-avenue, 10; Thomas-street, 6; Washington-street, 17; Water-street, 6; West Twenty-sixth-street, 9; West Forty-first-street, 7; West Fifty-fourth-street, 7; West Sixty-seventh-street, 6.

The total number of houses in which the deaths occurred at home and in cholera hospital, was 440.

The number of houses in which only one death occurred, was 362.

The number of houses in which two deaths occurred, was 61.

The number of houses in which three deaths occurred, was 16.

The number of houses in which four or more deaths occurred, was 10.

SANITARY DEDUCTION.

The progressing demands and appliances of sanitary science went beyond such general and vague, though practical and just, conclusions. But it was not until the results of the more exactly defined experiences and researches in the epidemics of 1854, 1859 and 1865 in Europe had been logically analyzed and compared, that this most valuable of all conclusions was reached, namely: That the diarrhœal excreta of the sick when impregnating the soil, the drinking water, or any kind of decomposing matter, especially that of privies, cesspools, sewers, drains, and the ground about dwelling houses, constitute the positive, the chief, and, for aught that is yet known, the only means for propagating and spreading Asiatic cholera.

LOCALIZING CAUSES OF CHOLERA.

Of all the local nuisances and other obvious causes that served to localize the groups of cholera, none was so constant and none so important as neglected privies unconnected with the sewers, or when obstructed and foul. Yet, it was not invariably found that the privies were either unconnected with the sewer, or that they had become obstructed. The fatal outbreak in the great tenant-house on West Forty-first-street, near Ninth-avenue, was not localized by this cause. Its water-closets were found on every floor to be clean and tolerably well "flushed." Yet there is much reason to believe that even those water-closets in what has been regarded as a model house—though it is a bad model, being in the style of a hollow square—were in some measure responsible for some of the deaths by cholera in that building.

This is not the occasion for presenting the proof that many privies become infected by the excrement of the cholera sick. We are warranted in asserting that there was abundant evidence of such infective influence of the "rice-water" excrement. No principle in hygiene needs to be more practically understood and enforced than that which is illustrated in the Levitical Sanitary Code, regarding the immediate and daily care of human excrement. We do not exaggerate in writing here as a conclusion of sanitary science, that, in the presence of Asiatic cholera, every uncleansed and unsewered privy is a source of public danger, unless daily and copiously treated with suitable antiseptics. Also, that to cast into such privies, or even into the ordinary water-closets, the cess-pool, or a sewer, the excremental fluids of cholera patients, before destroying the infective power of such fluids with given antiseptics, incurs a liability to such a perpetuation and increase of the cholera virus, as places the surrounding population in fearful jeopardy.

The influence of any and all other nuisances sinks into insignificance in the comparison with that of neglected and putrefying excrement.

WAS CHOLERA GENERALLY EPIDEMIC IN NEW-YORK?

The fact that the commercial streets and almost the entire population that inhabits the cleanly and well-to-do sections of the city were unvisited by cholera the past season might be alleged as a ground for concluding that, even if Asiatic cholera was present in the City, it was not, like its former visitations, either pandemic or epidemic. And it must be confessed, to the credit of sanitary measures wholly, as we believe, that throughout the entire season cholera was, with few exceptions, limited to the tenant-house districts. From Bowling-green to King's Bridge, cholera selected its fields and fearfully menaced all foul places. But it did not reach all such places, and from several it did reach it speedily disappeared to return no more; and still more was it true that the cleanly, well-drained, and well-built districts escaped, with but three or four exceptions. Not a respectable hotel or commercial visitor in the city was reached by the infection. And to commerce and the nation this security was worth hundreds of millions. But there were dark hours when the pestilence threatened to ravage the cities, and when sanitary officers, who watched the subtle movements of the epidemic, trembled for the safety of the more thronged and wealthy districts. There were two occasions when we confronted cholera in collapse, at the height of the epidemic, in blocks adjacent to Madison-square, in New-York, and which, even in that rich quarter, might soon have become a raging pestilence. The circumstances and results of the outbreaks in the public institutions, and in the military quarters of the Metropolitan District, proved that a pestilence was present. And the events in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis, Chicago and on Tybee Island, proved that the cholera was in this, what it has been in all its visitations, a deadly infection. The progress of cholera across Europe last year and this (1865–1866) and everything we have learned of the manner and the dates of its journeyings from Eastern Asia and Java, with the Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca, and thence westward over the world by the ways of travel and emigration, afford new proofs that cholera reached us by means of its specifically infective property, and that the present visitation is as truly pandemic, or world-wide, as any former one. And as to what agencies should be ascribed the less universal distribution of the infection to towns and cities upon this continent, the logic of events connected with sanitary measures will decide. An exhaustive analysis of the individual records and all accumulated evidence concerning the cases, the circumstances, and the localities of cholera, wherever it appeared within the Metropolitan District, and in the neighboring cities and towns, will soon be completed. And in view of the practical and permanent value of the conclusions to which it may lead, it has seemed best, that, in the review which we now present, no inferences or deductions should be made that will not be fully substantiated by that body of evidence. But, in advance, it is well to state that the following are among the conclusions warranted by what appears in that evidence now, as well as by what was personally observed by us during the progress of the epidemic:

CONCLUSIONS.

First—That true Asiatic cholera appeared in various places in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, in scattered and widely-distant localities, for some time previous to July 10; and that, as early as June 6, it manifested a tendency to occur in groups and as a "house epidemic," even where there existed no other discoverable cause than the saturated clothing and the undisinfected excrements of the cholera sick; and, that at an early period in July, there existed in New-York and Brooklyn certain well-marked cholera fields, in which the virus of the epidemic* appears to have become, in some manner, fixed in the soil or in the local atmosphere of those neighborhoods.

Second—That neither the "house epidemics" nor the cholera fields were invariably those in which septic or common "summer cholera" was most likely to occur, and that the grouping of cases, and the particular places of outbreak, could not invariably be accounted for upon the hypothesis of local origin and self-produced or domestic causes, though the presence of recognized collateral or localizing conditions that favored the propagation of the malady had few exceptions; those exceptions were significant and important.

Third—That in houses and localities where well-marked first cases of cholera were not promptly treated by local cleansing and specific disinfection, cholera soon gained a foothold as a local epidemic, and that we have found no large group of fatal cases in which this was not true: while in a great number of instances, where the disinfection was prompt and adequate, the arrest of cholera in the very worst localities and the worst houses and populations was immediate and final.

Fourth—That in 362 houses where individual persons or families were smitten by cholera, but which were promptly brought under full sanitary control by disinfection and local purification, the pestilence did not extend beyond the family in which the first case occurred.

Fifth—That overcrowding, bad ventilation, dampness and filth of apartments, dwelling houses and blocks, together with neglected water-closets, common privies, domestic neglect, street filth, and defective drainage were the chief localizing conditions of the epidemic wherever it spread rapidly or remained obstinately.

Sixth—That about one-half of all the victims of cholera who reached the cold stage died, and that no method of medical treatment seemed to have any positively curative effect upon cholera in collapse.

Seventh—That every important outbreak of the epidemic affecting more than one person or family, seems to have been preceded some days, or more than twenty-four hours, by a first case, or a small group of cases of cholera or choleraic diarrhœa in the house or the immediate locality.

Eighth—That in most instances where a first case of cholera was, from any cause, left to contaminate a foul common privy, a damp, porous, or filthy soil, or a crowded and filthy house, without thorough disinfection soon applied, other cases followed.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

About 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, ROBERT MCDONALD undertook to outrun a horse and sleigh which was driven through Fifth-avenue, and with that intent drove so furiously and recklessly that the lives of pedestrians were thereby endangered. Officer LINDSEY, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, ordered MCDONALD to desist, when he received a defiant answer. The driver was accordingly arrested, and locked up all night. When arraigned before the Court yesterday, MCDONALD was fined $10, and cautioned against a repetition of the offence.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Officer POE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested JOHN MERINNE, a carman, for cruelty to his horse, in driving the animal while ill and sore. The case being proven, the prisoner was held for trial in default of bail.

PATRICK FARRELL, driver on the Seventh-avenue Railroad line, was arrested by Capt. PETTY on a charge of driving a double team, with a car full of passengers, and urging the animals most cruelly with whip, in violation of the law. FARRELL was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer the complaint at the Court of Special Sessions.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

JOHN KAINEY, of No. 302 Houston-street, gave WOLF RAGAN, on the 15th inst., a piece of cloth with directions to pawn the same. RAGAN took the cloth but failed to make any return of the money received. He was arrested yesterday and arraigned before the Magistrate on the charge of grand larceny. As the prisoner could give no satisfactory explanation he was committed for trial in default of bail.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT FORGERY.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a genteelly-dressed Frenchman, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be EDWARD MERCEREAU, entered the Central National Bank, corner of Pearl-street and Broadway, and presented a check to the paying teller, Mr. CHARLES E. BOGERT, for $780, which purported to have been drawn by Messrs. C. H. MURRAY & Co., by their attorney, SAMUEL SWAN, on the First National Bank of Jersey City, and made payable to the order of C. H. MURRAY & Co. Mr. BOGERT having had several forged checks offered at his desk of late, closely scrutinized the paper in question and discovered it to be a false utterance. MERCEREAU was accordingly detained until Officer MCLALLY, of the Sixth Precinct Police, arrived and took him in charge. The prisoner was immediately arraigned before the Magistrate, when Mr. SAMUEL SWAN, of No. 169 West Fourteenth-street, and attorney for C. H. MURRAY & Co., made an affidavit that the check was a forgery. The accused was accordingly committed for trial and locked up in default of bail. MERCEREAU stated that his employer (?) gave him the check and directed him to present it for payment. The prisoner resides at No. 118 Prince-street.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

A young man named MICHAEL REILLY was yesterday arrested upon the complaint of Mrs. CATHARINE RIKER, of No. 1,416 Broadway, who charges that on Monday night the accused entered her apartments and stole therefrom a number of small articles of the aggregate value of $29, with which he succeeded in making his escape. He was subsequently captured, however, and yesterday committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

ABSTRACTING MONEY FROM A LETTER.

A lad named VICTOR ALBERT HARDEN, aged 19 years, was yesterday arraigned upon the charge of having opened a letter directed to his employer, a Mr. M. K. CATELY, who does business at No. 920 Broadway, and stealing therefrom $25 in United States fractional currency. The accused admitted his guilt, and was committed for trial by Justice DODGE.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

AN ALLEGED RECEIVER IN COURT.

Our readers will remember the particulars of the case of JACQUES BLOCK vs. RAPHAEL KAUTZ, diamond dealers from Lima, Peru, fully reported in a recent issue of the TIMES, wherein it was charged by the former that KAUTZ abstracted from a trunk at the Girard House, a large amount of diamond jewelry, to the aggregate value of $15,000, part of which belonged exclusively to the complainant, and the balance was the equal property of both complainant and defendant. Yesterday morning Mr. BLOCK appeared before Justice SHANDLEY and made oath that from information derived from one SAMUEL COHEN, he was led to believe that $1,500 worth of the stolen property was in the possession of one ALBERT MANASCHAINTZ, a reputed brother of KAUTZ, who resides at No. 86 Cannon-street. MANASCHAINTZ was thereupon arrested and taken to the Essex Market Court, where he was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer the charge. The accused strenuously denies his guilt, and hopes to be able to establish his innocence at an early examination into the charge.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths in the Public Institutions—Ravages of Scarlatina—Pressure of Zymotic Diseases.

The number of deaths recorded for the week ending Jan. 19 was 436, an increase of 2 over the number reported last week, and 4 less than the number reported in the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number 87 were from zymotic diseases, 26 being the result of scarlatina.

THE REGISTRAR'S WEEKLY LETTER.

The following letter of Dr. HARRIS, the Registrar of Records and Statistics, points the reader to the more important facts developed in the accompanying tables:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, BUREAU
OF VITAL STATISTICS, Jan. 22, 1867.

In the week ending Jan. 19 there were 436 deaths in New-York, including all institutions, and in Brooklyn there were 135 deaths, exclusive of the Flatbush institutions. This mortality is equivalent to 27.33 deaths per 1,000, annual rate (excluding Islands) for New-York and 23.70 per 1,000 for Brooklyn. Zymotic causes are charged with 19.95 per cent. of the mortality in New-York last week and with 17.24 per cent. of that in Brooklyn. The first year of infancy gave 21.79 per cent. of all deaths in the former City and 27.58 per cent. of all in the latter. The percentage of deaths at five years and under was 42.80 in the former and 44.14 in the latter. Scarlatina killed 26 children in New-York and [illegible] in Brooklyn. There appears to be a marked decrease in this and other fatal fevers. The inflammatory local diseases and chronic ailments of the constitutional class contribute the chief causes of death during this cold term. Tubercular diseases destroyed 109 persons, and acute disorders of the respiratory organs 69. The mean temperature, 13 4-7°, was the coldest of the season. The air was correspondingly dry and the barometric pressure unusually light—the mean reading of the barometer being but 29.76 inches, with a range of less than ½ inch in the pressure any two days, but with a sudden fall of the mercury of 7-10 of an inch in a few hours at the beginning of the great storm on Thursday morning, when there was a snow-fall that in a few hours equaled one inch of rainfall.

E. HARRIS.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The following table shows the locations as well as the numbers of persons who died from zymotic or foul-air diseases:

Wards	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Croup	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Cholera	Cholera Infantum	Other Diarrhœal Diseases	Cholera Morbus	Other Zymotic Diseases	Total from Zymotic Diseases	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes	Total population (in Wards)—Census of 1860
1*	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	18,12[illegible]
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,50[illegible]
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,7[illegible]
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	21,9[illegible]
5*	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	22,3[illegible]
6	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	20,6[illegible]
7	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	15	40,3[illegible]
8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	22	39,7[illegible]
9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	18	44,5[illegible]
10	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	17	29,0[illegible]
11	—	—	3	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	†35	59,5[illegible]
12†	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	15	38,6[illegible]
13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	32,6[illegible]
14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	28,0[illegible]
15	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	27,5[illegible]
16	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	20	45,1[illegible]
17	—	1	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	13	1	42	72,7[illegible]
18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	21	57,4[illegible]
19‡	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	5	13	1	81	32,8[illegible]
20	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	8	—	34	67,5[illegible]
21§	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	—	43	49,0[illegible]
22	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	18	61,7[illegible]
	—	1	26	9		4	4	6	—	1	6	—	22	87	7	436	814,2[illegible]

*Includes deaths in New-York Hospital.
†Includes deaths in Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals.
‡Includes deaths in Blackwell's Island and Colored Home Hospitals.
§Includes deaths in Bellevue Hospital.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following is a recapitulatory table of the classified causes of death:

Miasmatic diseases	79	Generative system	[illegible]
Enthetic diseases	2	Locomotory system	[illegible]
Dietic diseases	6	Integumentary system	[illegible]
Diathetic diseases	9	Developmental (child'n)	[illegible]
Tubercular diseases	109	Developmental (women)	[illegible]
Nervous system	72	Developmental (age)	[illegible]
Circulatory system	10	Developmental (nutrition)	[illegible]
Respiratory system	69	Accident, &c.	[illegible]
Digestive system	28	Suicide	
Urinary system	10		
Total			[illegible]

DEATHS IN THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of deaths at the public institutions last week was 93, occurring as follows: Castle Garden, 1; New-York Hospital, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 4, Ward's Island, 9; Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, 1; City Lunatic Asylum, 5; Almshouse, 21; Nursery Hospital, 2; Charity Hospital, 17; Colored Home, 1; St. Luke's Hospital, 6; Mount Sinai Hospital, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 25.

AGES AND SEXES.

The following is a recapitulation of ages and sexes of persons who died in New-York and Brooklyn week ending Jan. 19:

New-York.		Brooklyn.	
Men	111	Men	[illegible]
Women	102	Women	[illegible]
Boys	126	Boys	41
Girls	97	Girls	[illegible]
Total	436	Total	[illegible]

NATIVITIES.

Of the persons who died there were born in British America, 3; England, 16; France, 5; Germany, 63; Ireland, 77; Italy, 1; Poland, 2; Russia, 1; Scotland, 4; South America, 1; Spain, 1; Switzerland, 1; United States, 270; West Indies, 1.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following is the meteorological table kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health, for the week ending Jan. 21.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	January	Thermometer—Minim.	Thermometer—Maxim.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Tem'ture.	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday	13	15	20	29.81	18	70	.....
Monday	14	12	22	29.70	17	55	.....
Tuesday	15	4	16	29.90	11	50	.....
Wednesday	16	3	20	29.99	11	55	.....
Thursday	17	9	25	29.51	16	70	.....
Friday	18	4	16	29.70	10	50	.....
Saturday	19	3	21	30.70	12	55	.....

Melted snow for the week	1 inch
Mean of Barometer for the week	29.76
Mean of Temperature for the week	13 4-7
Average of Humidity for the week, Saturation being 100	[illegible]

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Public Markets.

At a late meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Mayor HOFFMAN presiding, the following resolutions were adopted in relation to the bill of Mr. GRIDLEY, now before the Legislature, for the better regulation of the public markets.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, having examined the bill relating to public markets in the City of New-York, introduced by Mr. GRIDLEY, in the Assembly, on the 8th of January, 1867, earnestly remonstrate against the passage thereof. Representing as they do the public creditors, they feel it their duty to declare that said bill is in direct violation of the rights of such creditors, and impairs their lien upon a large amount of property, and revenue therefrom, by law pledged to the payment of the City debt; and the spirit of the act is in direct violation of the obligations of the City and State, to the holders of the City stock, payable from the Sinking Fund, which the Legislature has heretofore declared should never be violated.

Resolved, That if markets are to continue to be public property and are to be managed by public authorities, the same should, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, be placed under their control, with power to erect new markets where and whenever necessary, and to receive and apply the income therefrom to the Sinking Fund, to which the revenues of all markets now built, are by law pledged.

Resolved, That the Commissioners view with great alarm this first attempt to interfere with the securities sacredly pledged to the Sinking Fund, in which creditors at home and abroad have a deep interest.

Resolved, That in justice to the holders of City Securities, who have relied upon the pledged faith of the State in relation to the Sinking Fund; unless the markets can be placed substantially under the control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with power as before mentioned, it is better that the entire market property should be sold at once, and the proceeds applied to the extinguishment of the City debt.

Resolved, That the passage of Mr. GRIDLEY's bill, or any similar bill, will not only impair the securities of the public creditors, but increase the amount of the City debt as well as the rate of taxation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to His Excellency the Governor, and to each member of the Senate and Assembly; and that the earnest attention of the representatives, not only from the City, but from other portions of the State, be invited to the same.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, on the body of WM. GRIFFIN, a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, who met his death by a fall into the hold of the steamship *Etna*, lying at the foot of Eighth-street, East River. The deceased came on duty at 6 A. M. on Monday, and a few minutes after his dead body was found in the hold. Verdict—Accidental death.... Coroner GOVER also held an inquest, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of ELLEN LOGAN, a servant, 40 years of age, and employed at No. 38 Bond-street, who died from injuries received by a fall over the banisters from the fourth floor to the first floor. Verdict—Accidental death.... The same Coroner also held an inquest yesterday over the remains of JOHN PHILBIN, 16 years of age, who was accidentally injured at the silversmith-shop No. 6 Howard-street, by having his hand crushed by a machine. Dangerous symptoms ensued after amputation, and death occurred yesterday. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Non-enumerated Motions.

No.
38—Allen vs. Brown.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
60—Goodyear, Jr., vs. Ladd.
62—Postley vs. Sherman.
63—Nunemacher vs. Lanier.
64—White vs. Williams.
70—Niblo vs. Binsse.
71—Ellis vs. Lersner.
72—Bachia vs. Ritchie.
73—Jandon vs. Moore.
74—Fairchild vs. The Liverpool and London Life Insurance Co.
75—Holmes vs. Clark.
76—Skillen vs. Richmond.
77—Higgins vs. Clark.
78—Same vs. Same.
79—Kenton vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
55—Limburger vs. Westcott.
40—Gilman vs. Gilman.
41—Gilman vs. Gilman.
350—Provost vs. Lawrence.
351—Same vs. Same.
80—White vs. Curtis.
81—Ludwig vs. The Jersey City Insurance Co.
82—Taber vs. Le Feore, impld.
83—Baldwin vs. Gregory.
84—White vs. Williams.
18—Mead vs. Shepard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1341—Genet vs. Howland.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.
797—Ponard vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Sherwood vs. Lane.
[illegible]—Vermilye vs. Foote.
1063—Post vs. Seaman.
947—Naylor vs. Kelly.
719—Wright vs. Lewis.
9—Brand vs. Hastings.
806—Butler vs. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company.
[illegible]—Bernheimer vs. Mussbaum.
861—Jacobs vs. Keech.
873—Palmer vs. Brickhead.
851—Tucker vs. The Long Island Railroad Company.
891—Kaylor vs. Jenkins.
793—Brooks vs. O'Brien.
895—Sinclair vs. Brennan.
899—Jenkins vs. The West. Union Tel. Company
905—Ocean National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.
917—Fitzgerald vs. McDevitt.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Bank of New-Orleans vs. Brander, Jr.
285—Same vs. Same.
286—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Burney vs. Owens.
[illegible]—Palmer vs. Hodges.
3712—Bryant vs. Haseell.
606—Lacy vs. Fox.
2754—Sickett vs. Whitney.
1050—Paton vs. Butterfield.
432—Ballantine vs. Henning
482—Hobkirk vs. Bleakie.
370—Ogden vs. The P. and F. W. &c. Railroad Company.
518—Hirschfield vs. Anthony.
204—Burnside vs. Brander.
814—Meyers vs. Morse.
286—Massey vs. Murray.
356—Hartley vs. James.
1049—Curley vs. Hart.
938—Hallgarten vs. Lane.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.
12—Church, Jr., vs. O'Donnell.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Woodworth.
[illegible]—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
[illegible]—Hoyt vs. Mars.
[illegible]—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
71—The People, &c. Lancaster vs. Lacoste.
[illegible]—Kutz vs. Herrick.
87—Proshazka vs. Dippel.
88—Hyde vs. Hamman.
89—Reamer vs. Levy.
90—Livingston vs. Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company.
96—Hepburn vs. Jewett.
The General Call is No. 101, Mason vs. Maxwell.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2387—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
2429—Cook vs. Genin.
2385—The Cooper Union vs. Rourke.
2315—Gibson vs. Farrell.
2769—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
2771—Casey vs. Same.
2879—Unger vs. Forty-second-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Company.
2899—Dusenbury vs. Dickerson.
1505—Fabbre vs. Eisner.
2435—McMulken vs. Windisch.
2415—Bergmann vs. Peyser.
2908—Alexander vs. Wood.
2751—Bailey vs. Waters.
2411—Howell vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
3040—Wiley vs. The Mayor, &c.
3026—White vs. The Same.
1984—Goodridge vs. The Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
2970—Butler vs. McIlvaine.
[illegible]—Farrell vs. Wilkinson.
2992—Fettretch vs. Totten.
3042—Levi vs. Lauterback.
3046—Tinson vs. Welch.
2558—Deane vs. Rider.
3096—Badger vs. Simpson.
3058—Eagleton vs. Son.
3102—Richardson vs. Coc.
3106—Blumenstiel vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
2163—Compton vs. Connor.
3110—Johnson vs. Huber.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
496—McGarrahan vs. Waters
448—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.
500—Dalton vs. Taylor.
377—Jones vs. The Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
379—Pomroy vs. Shaw.
390—Jones vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.
[illegible]—McStea vs. Brander.
484—Lowenthal vs. Kraus.
489—Anderson vs. Ritch.
276—Kimball vs. Anthony.
511—Kemmerer vs. Strauss.
109—Cummings vs. Schultz.
613—Hutchings vs. Levie.
319—Wilson vs. Girardin.
540—Bayley vs. Stenton.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Jones vs. Corn Ex. Ins. Co.
475—Nassor vs. Corwin.
[illegible]—Eyner vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.
1149—Wright vs. Leary.
[illegible]—Jones vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Smuck vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Bassford vs. Seymour.
[illegible]—Leggett vs. Leach.
250—Fishblatt vs. Am. Mut. L. Ins. Co.
285—The Comp. Gen. Trans. vs. Waetgen.
519—Morange vs. The Mayor, &c.
298—The Borden, Machine Co. vs. Gesant.
528—Oliver, Jr. vs. Hackett.
373—The Nat. C. B. of New-York vs. Schenck.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
—Colton vs. Simmons.
—Johnson vs. Hayden.
123—Winter vs. Peniston.
127—Knoery vs. Berting.
128—Mead vs. Gray.
129—Morial vs. Beer.
130—Woll vs. Wier.
118—Martin vs. Lynch.
[illegible]—Quirk vs. Wylie.
[illegible]—Bohm vs. Vergus.
[illegible]—Dunn vs. Turbeck.
45—Gaivett vs. Christie.
6[illegible]—Duryea vs. Lent.
103—Moore vs. Freeborn.
114—Schutz vs. Hirschfield.
119—Meyer vs. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
121—Haring vs. McDonald.
131—Rind vs. The Cong. B. C. U.
134—Dahlman vs. Elridge.
135—Breslin vs. Reilly.
136—Linn vs. Sinnott.

The Construction of the Acts of July, 1862, and March, 1863, as to Duties on Raw Silk—The Requirements of the Constitution Touching Uniformity of Duties—The Terms "Beyond" and "This Side" the Cape of Good Hope, Considered in Respect to the Several Ports of the United States.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Wm. A. Hadden et al., Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Hiram Barney, Collector.—This case comes up on writ of error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, issued on a judgment of that Court, deciding that raw silk was dutiable under the act of July 14, 1862. The action was brought to recover back from the defendant something over $5,000, with interest from October, 1862, which sum was then paid by plaintiffs to him as Collector of the port of New-York, under protest, as duties on certain articles of raw silk, the produce of Persia and China, in Asia, which had been imported by the plaintiffs from Liverpool.

The parties waived a jury and agreed on a statement of facts; and the controversy is confined to the question of the proper interpretation of the following section of the act of Congress above referred to, previously to the date of which, it is admitted, such goods were free of duty:

SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the day and year aforesaid, (Aug. 1, 1862,) there shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem*, and in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the places of their growth or production.

This section was modified by the act of March 3, 1863, "so as to allow cotton and raw silk, as reeled from the cocoon, of the growth or product of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to be exempt from any additional duty when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, for two years from and after the passage of this act."

The questions, therefore, are briefly stated—1. Whether the 14th section of the act of July, 1862, just quoted above, was applicable to goods hitherto free of duty; and, 2. Whether this statute is reconcilable with the Constitution of the United States in laying a duty at the port of New-York on goods described as the produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope," such countries not being "beyond the Cape of Good Hope," to all the different ports of the United States, (to wit, the Pacific ports,) thereby working a preference of the ports of one State, over those of another, against uniformity of imposts.

The theory of the plaintiffs in error is, that the statute of July, 1862, under which their goods were imported, was not intended to impose any duty at all on such products as were before its passage free of duty. The object of the act was simply to impose a duty of ten per cent. "*additional*," as declared therein, to any duty before laid. If there was no duty before, therefore, on raw silk, and there was none, there could be no *additional* duty imposed. The words "in addition," and "such," in the following from the act: "In addition to the duties imposed on any such articles,', furnish a simple exposition of its intent and purpose. All goods that were before the act liable to duty were by it subjected to ten per cent. additional duty. All goods that prior to the passage of the act were free of duty remained so.

Nor can it be said that the amendatory act of 1863 shows that the legislature *intended* to impose a duty on raw silk by the act of 1862, for it has always been the policy of the Government not to subject it to duty, and the legislation of Congress since that date has made it altogether clear that no duty is to be imposed on it, and, under such circumstances, construing all the acts together, the Court must determine that no such duty was intended, if the ordinary rules of construction be applied to the entire legislation on the subject. Beside, to allow such an interpretation of the amendatory act would work great injustice to the plaintiffs, who made all their importations in the Fall of 1862, long before the passage of the act of 1863. Courts never disregard this consideration on the construction of statutes, especially in doubtful cases, and this Court will hesitate before it gives what is in effect a retroactive operation to the act of 1863, to the prejudice of those who acted under the previous statute, which, without the legislative interpretation of the subsequent act, would not have imposed upon them the duty complained of. It is also argued that the act is in conflict with the Constitution in respect to uniformity of duties, imposts, &c., above stated.

The Government contends that the act was intended to apply to both dutiable and free goods. The first clause of the section reads "All goods, wares," &c.," and the words "in addition" used in the act are to show that such goods as were before dutiable are to be subjected to further duty, to prevent the construction that only goods before free were to be liable to the 10 per cent. duty, and goods before paying duty were not to be effected by the act.

The words "beyond the Cape of Good Hope," and "this side the Cape of Good Hope," are not pregnant, but descriptive words. They designate countries in their absolute, and not their relative situation on the globe, and are consequently to be treated as equivalent to an enumeration of known places, and not as indicating a discrimination of duties according to relative situation of ports. The construction of the word "beyond" is east of the Cape of Good Hope, and of "this side," west. The position of the speaker, or the body making the law, has only to be found in such a case, to determine the meaning of the language clearly. When this is done the meaning of the language used is not doubtful, but plain and unmistakable.

John Siesson and Waldo Hutchings for plaintiffs; Henry Stanbery and J. Hubley Ashton for the United States.

United States Commissioner's Court.

Before Commissioner Newton.

THE ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS.

The examination of Wm. Murray, the proprietor of a distillery in Franklin-avenue, between Park and Flushing avenues, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner NEWTON. The charge against defendant is distilling spirits without paying the Government tax. Several witnesses were examined. Edward E. Daley, Deputy Collector of the Second District, testified that the last time he visited the distillery was in December, about the holidays. The place was then under seizure. The stills were not running. There were 21 hogsheads of molasses in the building, a large lot in a cistern, and 3 barrels purporting to contain whisky on the floor, bearing the importer's brand and gauge marks. On the 3d of October found the distillery running. Three barrels of whisky were in the yard, and there was 1 puncheon in process of filling by a man employed there. The still was running, and there was molasses in the tubs. At the last visit, on December 4, the still was not in operation, and did not seem to have been for some time previously.

Deputy Collector McLaughlin, of the Third District, testified that Murray had not paid a special tax as distiller for the period between September and the present time; seized the distillery, in October, on the complaint of Inspector Cocheu, that the defendant was running the stills without a license: understood the Government settled the matter by a compromise, and discharged the distillery from seizure; think he paid $500 for the discharge.

Counsel for defendant stated that from the 3d of October to the 21st of November the distillery was under seizure. On the latter date it was released, and then again seized on the 4th December, although the charge was that he was running without license prior to the 21st November.

In consequence of the absence of a material witness for the prosecution the examination was adjourned until the 30th inst.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The case of John H. Trapp, the lawyer, charged with presenting a writing, alleged to have been forged, to the United States Paymaster in this City, for the purpose of obtaining the back pay and bounty of a deceased soldier, was brought up again yesterday on examination.

Mrs. Martha Priest, mother of the deceased soldier alluded to, gave in evidence the same statement of facts in regard to Trapp's conduct as was previously reported in the TIMES. The case was adjourned till Friday, at 1 o'clock.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

Charles J. Brennan *alias* William Mulligan, was brought before the Commissioner charged with having, on the 2d of January, presented at the office of S. B. Swift, No. 194 Broadway, a soldier's discharge, in the name of Chas. J. Brennan, from Company C, Fourth New-York Light Artillery, and requested Mr. Swift to collect for him $100 bounty, under the act of July 28, 1866; also of calling at the office of Chapman & Co., No. 271 Broadway, presenting a discharge of Wm. Mulligan, from Company B, Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, and asking to have application made for a claim against the Government for additional bounty, under the same act. The evidence of Charles Higgins, George W. Holt and Wm. H. Hogan placed the guilt of the prisoner beyond a doubt, and he was committed for trial.

Liability of Life Insurance Companies to Taxation—Important Decision of the Court of Appeals.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, appellants, vs. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York, et al., respondents.—(Two suits.)—These actions were instituted to test the liability of the plaintiffs to be taxed on the sum of $100,000 deposited by them with the Comptroller of the State. The plaintiffs are a corporation under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, for the purpose of transacting the business of Life Insurance. The Company had an office in the City of New-York, and an agent there for the transaction of such business. By an act of the Legislature of this State, passed in 1851, chap. 95, all companies transacting the business of Life Insurance within this State, are required to deposit with the Comptroller of this State $100,000 in public stocks or bonds, the Comptroller to hold such stocks, bonds and mortgages as security for policy holders (see sections 1 and 2.) Under the provisions of this act the plaintiffs deposited with the Comptroller of this State the sum of $100,000, and this sum has been included in the assessment lists of the City of New-York against these plaintiffs as so much personal property liable to taxation under the laws of this State. In 1856 the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York imposed as a tax thereon the sum of $1,383, and the defendants, or some of them, were proceeding to collect the same. One suit was commenced in the Superior Court of New-York. The complaint set forth the foregoing facts, and plaintiffs counsel claimed that said tax was erroneous and unlawful and the same should be remitted or corrected. The complaint also set forth that the Board of Supervisors had issued their warrant to the defendant, James Nesbitt, to collect said tax, and that he, by virtue thereof, had levied upon the property of plaintiffs; that the amount of the tax, when collected, would be the property of the defendants, the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York. The complaint prayed that defendants might be enjoined from collecting the tax or from interfering with the property levied on, and that the Court adjudge that defendants be restrained from collecting or receiving the same or for such further relief, &c. To this complaint defendants demurred on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judgment was given for defendants, dismissing the complaint with costs, and this judgment was affirmed by the General Term, whereupon the plaintiffs took the case to the Court of Appeals. There were two actions—the second one was commenced in the Supreme Court. The complaint in this one set out an assessment in the manner; the imposition of a tax in the sum of $1,556 44 for the year 1857. The demurrer to this alleged three grounds: 1. That the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction of the subject of the action. 2. That the Court could not review by complaint and injunction the proceedings of subordinate tribunals created by and acting under statute and clothed with the exercise of political powers; and 3. That the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Judgment was given for the defendants on the demurrer, and the same was affirmed at the General Term. The plaintiffs then took this case also to the Court of Appeals.

A. C. Bradley for appellants; R. O'Gorman and A. R. Lawrence for respondents.

DECISION.

LEONARD J.—The question presented in this case has been passed upon by this Court adversely to the plaintiffs. (14 New-York, p. 534. Heyward *vs.* The City of Buffalo.) Assume as the complaint alleges, that the assessment is illegal, the plaintiffs have, or had at least, two complete remedies at law. The assessment might have been reviewed and corrected by *certiorari*, or have been stricken from the roll by *mandamus*. These remedies are adequate for the plaintiffs' relief, as there is abundant authority to show, cited by the learned counsel for the respondents. Where there are such remedies fully adequate, the aid of a Court of Equity cannot be invoked.

The case principally relied on by the counsel for the appellants to maintain these actions was decided in 1863, since the judgments were rendered in the Courts below, and is reported in 26 New-York Rep., p. 303, The People *vs.* The New-England Life Insurance Company. That case was submitted on a statement of facts agreed upon by the respective parties under section 372 of the Code. In the Court below the tax was held to be legal, and judgment was rendered against the Company for the recovery of the amount. Upon an appeal to this Court, that judgment was reversed, and the assessment held to be illegal. No objection was raised to the determination of the question; on the contrary, both parties asked the determination as to the legality of the tax. In the cause at bar the objection is specifically raised, based upon the decision of this Court, that a Court of Equity will not take cognizance, or grant equitable relief by injunction, where full relief can be obtained at law.

The appellants cannot be aided by the decision in 26 N. Y. Reports without overturning prior authority in this Court, in no respect inconsistent with that decision. It has been held by this Court that the act of 1853, (Session Laws, Chap. 463,) for the incorporation of life insurance companies and in relation to the agencies of foreign companies, repeals so much of chapter 51 of laws of 1857 as required the deposit by foreign companies of $100,000 with the Comptroller: but it is unnecessary to go into the merits of this question, inasmuch as it appears from the decisions that no relief can be administered in equity where the remedies at law are adequate for the attainment of justice.

The judgment appealed from must be affirmed, with costs.

Can Railroad Companies Limit their Liability by Printed Notices on Passenger Tickets?—When is a Wife a Proper Party Plaintiff?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 22.

Present, Leonard, P. J., Ingraham and Clerke, J. J.

Dorothea Rawson, Plaintiff and Respondent, vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Defendants and Appellants.—This action was brought to recover the alleged value of two trunks, containing, according to the testimony of the plaintiff herself, clothing and jewelry to the value of $3,847. These trunks were lost on the defendants' railroad in September, 1864, while plaintiff was returning from Massillon, Ohio, to New-York. She paid at Massillon the ordinary through fare to New-York, and received a ticket containing the following notice, or contract:

"This ticket entitles the holder to not over eighty pounds baggage free, and not at a rate exceeding in value $100, unless notice is given, and an extra amount paid at double first-class freight rates. No road represented by either of these tickets, is responsible for the passenger or baggage while upon any other road."

The trunks were checked at Massillon to Pittsburgh as baggage. At Pittsburgh they were checked to New-York. Nothing was paid for extra baggage. When the train was near Thomaston, on the defendants' road, and between the points from and to which the trunks were to be conveyed on the said road, an accident occurred, and the trunks were burned or otherwise destroyed. There was no evidence of any negligence on the part of the defendants. It furthermore appeared that the property was mainly received from the husband of the plaintiff. The Jury at the Circuit rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed. From this the defendant's appealed to the General Term, where they asked to have the judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, on several grounds, but principally for the reason that the action should have been brought in the name of the husband. The property lost, having been mostly received from the husband it still remains his. At common law the personal property of the wife, including her paraphernalia, belongs to, and may be disposed of by the husband. It was also contended by the Company that the amount and value of the baggage claimed was unreasonable, and an abuse of the custom of carriers; that it was an unnecessary amount and that a passenger cannot carry such an amount on a particular journey. Also, that a common carrier may by agreement, as in this case, qualify, restrict or limit his liability by regulations printed on tickets and by special acceptance. Decision reserved.

For appellants, the railroad company, Messrs. Randolph, Alexander & Green; for plaintiff and respondent, Mr. D. M. Porter.

A Carpet Transaction.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 22.

Before Justice McCunn.

Alexander T. Stewart vs. Henry E. Legrain.—This was a suit to recover $1,014 57, the value of a French Moquette carpet, alleged to have been sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendant. It appeared from the testimony on both sides that in March last the defendant, accompanied by Miss Blankman, who afterward became his wife, went to Stewart's store to select a carpet for their parlor. After looking at a large number of patterns, a Moquette carpet, which had never before been shown to customers, was exhibited and met with the approval of the purchasers, who ordered the same to be made up and sent to No. 136 West Thirty-fourth-street. The room was measured by Stewart's employes, the carpet made up and delivered on the 15th of May. When it was delivered the defendant said it was not the carpet he purchased, but entirely different both in the pattern and in the prevailing colors. He sent it back, but Stewart refused to accept it, and returned it to the defendant's house. After being sent backward and forward several times, it was finally left at Stewart's store, and the defendant refusing to pay for it, the present suit was brought. There was a flat contradiction in the testimony of witness for plaintiff and defendant as to the identity of the carpet sold with the one delivered—the plaintiff and his wife's sister, Mrs. Levy, and her brother Edmond Blankman all swearing positively that the carpet delivered was not the one selected, while the superintendent of the salesroom, the man who sold the carpet, and the porter who rolled it up, all swore as positively that the carpet made up and delivered was the same one sold. They also proved that as soon as it was sold it was put away in another department to be manufactured.

After plaintiff's testimony was in, defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit on the ground that the alleged contract for the purchase of the carpet came within the statute of frauds, as no money was paid down—the amount was over $50, and the carpet was never accepted.

Defendant's counsel opposed the motion, and claimed that this case did not come within the statute, for the reason that work and labor were involved in manufacturing the carpet before it was fit for use—the same as in the case of clothing, &c.

Various authorities were cited on both sides, and Judge McCUNN, in deciding the question, said that when the property purchased was so altered at the request of the purchaser as to render it unavailable to other parties, the case, in the opinion of the Court, did not come within the statute of frauds, and the motion for a nonsuit must therefore be denied.

The Court charged the Jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest.

Judge Hilton and H. H. Rice for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel and Edward Blankman for defendant.

Verdict Against a Policeman for Assault and Battery and False Imprisonment.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

Antonio DeGhis vs. Charles Frantz.—This was an action for assault and battery and for false imprisonment. The testimony for the plaintiff showed that he had been asleep during the evening in his yard, in the rear of his house, No. 8 Macdougal-street, in August, 1864, and at about 10 o'clock he was aroused by his mother, who stated there was a disturbance in the street and wished him to go out. He went out, and as soon as he reached the sidewalk he was struck by the defendant, who is a Policeman, taken to the Station-house and locked up, but discharged the next morning, the Policeman declining to make any charge against him.

The defence was that the plaintiff had attempted to rescue a prisoner from the defendant, and that it was another Policeman who struck the plaintiff and not the defendant. The defendant testified that just previous to his arrest of plaintiff his club was taken away from him; but he did not attempt to deny the arrest of plaintiff, nor was he able to indentify the plaintiff as one of those who had attempted the rescue of his prisoner. Verdict for plaintiff $50, which carries costs.

Horatio F. Averill for plaintiff; Chas. S. Spencer for defendant.

City Judge's Chambers.

Before Judge Russel.

Eliza Madden was brought before the City Judge, yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and her discharge asked for on the ground that she had been transferred from the City Prison, where she had been sent by the Court of General Sessions for sixty days, to the Penitentiary. Counsel claimed that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction had no right to transfer, but she was to remain in the prison to which she was sentenced. Mr. Geo. W. Blunt opposed the motion for discharge, stating that the law of 1860 gave the Commissioners the right to transfer persons committed for crime. The Judge held that it applied only to vagrants and disorderly persons, and made an order remanding the prisoner to the City Prison to serve out the remainder of her sentence.

Lewis Pike, who was convicted, last Saturday, at the Special Sessions, of gambling, was brought before the City Judge, yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, and was discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 22.

By Justice Barnard.

Nancy Bell *vs.* James H. Bell. Hans Johnson *vs.* Mary Johnson; custody of child awarded to plaintiff. Louisa Ottini *vs.* Rudolph Ottini. Edward G. Furber *vs.* Delania I. Furber; report confirmed, and judgment ordered for the defendant. Louisa Geibel *vs.* George Geibel; report of referee confirmed, and judgment ordered declaring marriage null and void. Leonard F. Hepburn *vs.* Caleb Jewett; motion denied. James J. Hoyt *vs.* George R. Graham; motion granted. A. J. Fitch *vs.* Wm. H. Adams et al.; reference ordered. Theodore F. Jones et al. *vs.* Frederick A. Wheeler et al.; motion denied. Henry M. Morris *vs.* D. Anderson et al.; motion granted. Ulysses Boker *vs.* Louisa Fritz; motion denied, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 22.

By Judge Monell.

Anne Waterly *vs.* Isaiah T. Williams; motion granted. Wm. Fowler. *vs.* Chas. Huber; motion to open default denied, with $10 costs. E. A. Lovejoy *vs.* John McHesson et al.; motion granted without costs. William H. Daly *vs.* Julius Hart; motion granted without costs. P. G. Clark *vs.* Chas. McBrien; motion granted. J. G. Hitchcock *vs.* A. H. Hook; motion granted and cause referred to a referee. O. N. Weeks *vs.* M. Doody et al.; motion granted with $10 costs. C. L. Anthony *vs.* J. T. Mish; motion denied by default. W. F. H. Nixon *vs.* M. Doody et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs. S. N. Marsh et al. *vs.* B. Frank Palmer; motion granted and cause referred to referee. J. J. Coleman *vs.* J. Bohmer; injunction granted, with $10 costs. Same *vs.* C. H. Hicken; injunction granted, with $10 costs. Same *vs.* Catherine Meshendorf; injunction granted, with $10 costs. Same *vs.* J. Bremer; injunction granted, with $10 costs.

The Trial of Patrick Dwyer for the Murder of Patrick McCudden.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The trial of Patrick Dwyer, charged with the murder of Patrick McCudden, was continued yesterday. As on the previous day, the court was crowded with politicians. The wife of the prisoner has also occupied a place at the bar with him since the beginning of the trial.

George Bevins testified that he was in company with the deceased at the time when the prisoner shot him; deceased, Dugan, and he went into Lynch's to have a drink; he saw Jack Troy sitting on a table, and David Tuomey was standing near the stove, and seemed to be in conversation with Troy; the witness, with deceased and Dugan, went to the bar and asked for a drink; prisoner refused to serve them, saying "they could not have any drink there;" deceased asked how that was; prisoner said the same thing again; witness remarked that if Mr. Lynch was in he would let them have a drink; prisoner said he didn't care, he was boss then and he wouldn't let them have a drink; deceased then took out a dollar bill and laid it on the counter, saying: "I can pay for our drinks;" immediately afterward he turned round and charged upon Troy, striking him twice; Troy told him he had no trouble with him, and he did not know why he should strike him; deceased then turned away, as if he felt cheap at having struck Troy; at this time the prisoner came round from behind the bar with a big pistol in his hand, and charged deceased with coming in to make trouble, at the same time firing the pistol; the shot passed over his shoulder, and he held up his hand and said to prisoner, "Don't do that, don't do that," when prisoner fired again as deceased was retreating; as the deceased was endeavoring to get clar of the prisoner, after being wounded with the second shot, prisoner followed him up and fired at him a third time.

David Dugan testified to the same facts, giving the same description of the manner in which the affray took place, adding that deceased did not strike the prisoner. He also testified to the fact of having been with the deceased four months previous to the election day on which the shooting occurred; at that time they were going along the street when they met the prisoner, who came over to them, having his right hand in his coat pocket; he said to deceased, "I kicked your picture out of our bar-room into the street;" deceased said, "What did you do that for?" "Well," said he, "we didn't want it there;" prisoner then said, "I can lick you, or any of your friends;" they suspected him of having a pistol in his hand, and that he merely wanted to make a row, so as to justify him in shooting some of them; on that account they caught hold of him and beat him, and deceased bit his hand before they could release the pistol from his grasp.

David Tuomey testified to the facts as they occurred in the bar-room substantially as in the evidence given by the witness Bevins.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

The Petty Gambling House Nuisance—Corner Groceries and the Excise Law, &c.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

At this Court yesterday the calandar was a short one, there being but twenty-seven cases in all, including those in which judgment had been suspended. The charges were as follow: For assault and battery, 7; petty larceny, 15; picking pocket, 1; gaming, 1; carrying concealed weapon, 1; violation of Excise Law, 1; violation of Health Law, 1. The greater number of these charges fell through for want of evidence, and but few of the remainder presented any special features worth reporting.

A GAMBLING HELL FOR THE YOUNG.

Christian Thomas, the owner of a low grocery store or truck shop at No. 139 Mott-street, was charged by James McManus with keeping a gambling house or encouraging such vicious practice at the store abovenamed. The complainant stated that his two boys had been in the habit of going there and gambling with cards and dice, a source of much unhappiness to his family. Testimony was given to show that this gambling was done in the absence of the defendant, but in opposition to this the father of the boys testified that he had found them there on Saturday night, or rather in the early hours of Sunday morning. Justice DOWLING administered a wholesome lecture to the prisoner, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for three months, and to pay a fine of $50.

AN OLD HAND.

Joseph Leroy was charged by May Drenson with picking her pocket in the neighborhood of Fulton Market. The case was so clear against the prisoner that to save time he put in the plea of guilty. After his sentence had been written down Justice Dowling took a hard look at him and said: "If I had looked at you carefully before I affixed your sentence I would not have been so lenient with you. Now that I recognize you, you are an awful pest around Fulton Market and the ferry. I was going up in the stage the other day and I saw you with a shawl on you, following two or three women, as far as I could see you. I called an officer and sent him after you, but you were gone. You are a notorious rascal, and ought to receive no mercy. I can't give you the full term of six months now, but will send you to the Penitentiary for four months and fine you $50." This decision is looked upon by the fraternity as so very nearly equivalent to the six months term that JOE's gratitude would be easily weighed.

EXCISE LAW VIOLATION.

Henry Herdgert, a German grocer, was charged by Officer Henry W. Cool with having his place of business open on Sunday, wherein liquor was exposed for sale. The defendant claims that he had his place open to sell groceries, not liquors, and that, as he did not offer any liquor for sale, he violated no law. Mr. John McKeon, for defendant, applied that the case be sent to General Sessions, that it might be made a test case, and decide whether or not those holding grocery licenses and at the same time a license for selling drink could open their places for the sale of the former at hours prohibited for the sale of the latter. The application was granted. The case will therefore come up one day or other, probably a remote one, at Court of General Sessions.

THE ATTENTIVE WIFE DODGE.

Catherine Williams, accompanied by a confederate, dropped into the store of Mr. John S. Moser, No. 217 Greenwich-street, who sells pantaloons. Catherine played the affectionate *cara sposa* and looked at things generally with a desire to please her man. Not finding what they wanted, so she said, they left, but Mr. Moser missed a pair of pantaloons which had been under inspection and followed after. Catherine had only got as far as the sidewalk when somehow or another she was found standing on the pantaloons which had mysteriously traveled without legs so far.

Justice Dowling—Catherine, you are a notorious shoplifter.

Catherine—No, Sir; this is the first time.

Justice Dowling—No, it isn't your first time.

Catherine—Yes, Sir, it is.

Justice Dowling—No, no; nor your second, nor your third, but its your last for six months. You will go to the Penetintiary, where you may learn to make pantaloons, not steal them. Be warned, Catherine, and mend your ways.

DELAYS IN CUSTOM-HOUSE SUITS.

Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to some gentlemen of this City, who wrote to him concerning the detention of suits pending in the United States Circuit Court, in cases where duties have been exacted illegally, and who inclosed a remonstrance from importers. This subject is so important to many merchants and others in this City that we give the Secretary's elaborate letter entire:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication of Oct. 17 last, inclosing to me and commending to my attention "a remonstrance from many leading importers of New-York, having suits pending in the United States Circuit Court for duties which are determined to have been illegally exacted, against the delays and difficulties which are constantly interposed by certain officials of the New-York Custom-house, with a view to prevent the recovery of their money."

The remonstrance does not specify what are the delays and difficulties alleged to be interposed at the Custom-house, nor does it state who are the officials complained of, but after making this very indefinite accusation proceeds to urge general objections to the line of defence which has been taken in the Courts on behalf of the Government in two particulars.

The first objection taken is to the course of the Government, through its legal officer, the District-Attorney, in resisting the doctrine of prospective protests, as it is called.

Upon this point I have to say that, as this question is presented to me, the practice of the Courts cannot be regarded as settled by any authoritative decision. It is a well-known fact, which this Department cannot fail to recognize, that while prospective protests are held to be sufficient in the United States Circuit Court of the second circuit, they are held not to be sufficient in all cases in the first circuit. No case is known to have arisen—at least no such case is reported—where such a protest was regarded as sufficient in that Circuit.

A single case only of this kind appears to have been carried to the Supreme Court, and from all the circumstances attending that case, and the language of the Judge who delivered the opinion of the Court, I am inclined to regard that decision as exceptional in its character, and not intended to be of general application in all cases where such protests have been used.

It is sufficient for me to know that one rule is adopted in one circuit, and a different one in another circuit: one regarding the decision of the Supreme Court as of general application, the other regarding it as of very exceptional application.

This conflict appears to me to be very unfortunate. It operates unjustly toward importers where the more rigid construction is given, if the opinion of the Court of that circuit is erroneous. It operates unjustly toward the Government if the opinion of the Court of the second circuit is erroneous. It is a question of importance to all merchants, for it is unfair that greater facility should be extended to the merchants of one locality than to those of another.

The remonstrants are probably aware that it is not every case which can be appealed to the Supreme Court. This can only be done when the amount involved is $2,000 or more, exclusive of costs. Undoubtedly some judgments have been paid in cases where prospective protests have been relied on, but, so far as I am aware, a case recently tried in New-York is the first one involving this principle which has arisen since I assumed charge of this Department, where the amount involved has allowed an appeal to be taken.

A second objection is made to the course of the Government, in requiring the statutes of limitation of the respective States to be pleaded in bar whenever it is applicable.

In reply to this objection I have said that this is no new requirement, it is no innovation. The act of Congress directs that these statutes shall be adopted as rules of decision in the United States Courts, when applicable. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that they may be pleaded, and a regulation of this Department issued in 1857 by a former Secretary. Mr. GUTHRIE, "directs the pleading in bar of the statute of limitation, when applicable, in all cases of suits against Collectors for the recovery of duties alleged to have been erroneously exacted." This regulation has never been rescinded, and I must confess I know of no reason why it should be.

The principle involved in these statutes is very old, and is of universal application in this country. It was adopted from our mother country. It has ever been regarded as a most wholesome provision. It is of constant use, as much so at the present day as ever before. The reasons for its application to suits between individuals apply with equal force to these Collector's suits. Indeed, I think there are stronger reasons for its application to these cases, growing out of the fact that changes are so constantly occurring in the persons holding official positions, who are generally the only witnesses the Government can have. Evidence more easily slips away from the control of the Government than from individuals. Interest in behalf of Government fades out more rapidly oftentimes than it does for an individual. Interest for the Government, from various obvious reasons, may much oftener change to a species of hostility.

I do not mean to say that in no cases whatever that may arise should this plea be waived. Special cases there may be when by reason of some explicit understanding, growing out of unusual circumstances, this Department would feel authorized in not setting up this plea in bar. Whenever such cases arrive I trust this Department will be found ready to act with just liberality.

The only other specific objection made by the remonstrance is to the adjustment of verdicts by the Collector of the port. I understand that at times these verdicts have been referred for adjustment to the Collector, but much more often they have been referred to the clerk of the Circuit Court. I have only to say in regard to this objection that it is a matter over which this Department has no control whatever. The Judges of the Court make the references themselves, and all suggestions as to reference must be made to them and not to this Department.

Having thus alluded to the several objections made by the remonstrants, I beg leave to suggest that this Department does not make the laws. Its duty is to recognize and enforce them so far as they relate to its business. They cannot be waived or disregarded, and they should not be ridiculed as technicalities, in the odious sense in which that term is often used. All statute law is in a certain, but very proper sense, technical. The law requiring any protest at all is a technical law; the provisions of law requiring an appeal from the decision of the Collector of this Department within a given time, and the institution of suit within a certain period, and the filing a protest in each case of entry of goods where the duties imposed are objected to, are also technical provisions. They are all contained in the statutes. Yet I never heard any importer complain that he was obliged to file a protest, or ask the Government to waive the objection that none had been made. There is no more reason why request should be made to have those other provisions of law waived for the benefit of importers.

It is the desire and intention of this Department to do full justice to importers in these suits. It intends to have entire regard for all their legal rights. But the Department cannot forget that it has the rights and interest of the infinitely larger part of the community not engaged in importations, which it is equally bound to protect. Nor can it be unmindful of the fact that great complaint has repeatedly been made of a want of vigilance in fully protecting the interests of the Government. Investigations have been made and reported to Congress, tending to show that there has been in times past a want of proper attention to these cases, and special attention has been directed to the fact that these very objections, which are now complained of as technical, have not been interposed and taken advantage of by officers of the Government.

It is true that delays have arisen in the trial of this class of suit, especially during the past eighteen months; but I feel confident that they have arisen from no fault of this Department, or of the officers of the customs. They have sprung from other causes, entirely beyond my control.

It is my wish and purpose to have such arrangements made as will hereafter secure more speedy disposition of this class of cases. It is as desirable for the Government as it is for the merchants that they should be taken up and disposed of promptly in their order, and not be allowed to incumber the dockets of the Courts for years. The great number of cases now pending in New-York, being, as I am assured, between one thousand and two thousand, and involving the payment of about a million of dollars, will require time and patient attention for the proper protection of the Government, but they shall be disposed of as rapidly as the circumstances will admit. As regards suits that may hereafter be brought, I feel assured there will be no ground of complaint on account of delay in reaching a trial or settlement on the part of the Government.

In conclusion, I have to say, gentlemen, that my most earnest effort, in the administration of the duties of this Department, is to be as fully sensible of all the rights and interests of the individual citizen as of those of the Government, and my constant aim shall be to subject this Department to no just or well-founded reproach for its action toward any citizen who may have business relations with it. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To HON. W. A. DARLING, W. E. DODGE, HENRY J. RAYMOND.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 22, 1867.

50,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C. 108
43,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62 108
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64 105⅜
15,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue 104⅞
1,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C. 99⅞
1,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser. 104⅞
6,000 do....3d Ser. 104⅞
1,000 Brooklyn Park L. 90
2,000 Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan 94
10,000 Tenn. 6s....x-c 64⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s 60
2,000 N. Car. 6s, N. 52⅜
2,000 Mo. St. 6s 93
50,000 do 93
7,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue 88
2,000 Minnesota 8s 100
2,000 Ohio 6s, '81 100
5,000 O. & M. Cer. 25
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87. 92⅞
2,000 Erie 3d M. 100½
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. 76
135 West. U. Tel. 46⅜
200 do....2d call 46⅜
100 Cumb. Coal. Pr. 46
100 Amer. Coal. 60
100 Adams Ex. Co. 67
300 Bruns. C. L. Co.s30 8
100 Quicksilver 40⅜
100 At. M. S. S. Co. 108
200 Union Nav. 107½
500 Boston W. P. 26⅝
50 do 27
25 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 163
100 N. Y. Cen. 108⅜
4500 do 108⅜
50 do 108
500 Erie R. 64⅝
800 do....b30 64⅝
200 do....2d call 64⅝
100 do.....s30 64⅜
25 Mich. Cen. 106½
200 do 106
100 do 106⅜
40 do....2d call 106
37 N.Y. & N. H. 114⅜
1000 Reading R. 103
100 do....s60 103
200 do....b30 103⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R. 78⅞
400 do 78⅝
100 do....b30 79⅛
100 Ill. Central R. 115
100 Clev. & Pitts. 89
200 Chic. & N. W. 41⅞
100 Chi. & N.W.P. 78
200 Chic. & R. I. 99⅞
700 do 99
25 do 99½
100 do 99⅞
100 do....2d call 99
600 do 98⅞
200 do....s30 99
20 Chic. B. & Q. 131
300 P., F.W. & C. 96⅜
100 Chic. & Alt. 108
16 Chic. & Alt. P. 110
10 do....2d call 110
20 do 109⅜
100 Alt. & T.H. 38
100 Tol., W. & W. 42

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000 U. S. 6s, '68...C. 128⅝
5,500 U. S. 6s, '81....C 108
5,500 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62 108
25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 106
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue 104⅜
7,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65 New 104⅜
12,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'64 105⅜
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65 106⅛
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser. 104⅞
15,000 do....2d Ser. 104⅞
900 do.3d S..Small 104⅜
8,000 Tenn. 6s. N. 64⅝
10,000 do 64⅞
3,000 Cal. 7s 115
1,000 Missouri 6s 93
2,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg. 105⅝
20,000 Ohio & M. C.b30 25½
500 Wilkesbarre Coal 25
100 West. U. Tel. 46
500 do 46⅞
500 do.....b3 46½
200 Boston W. P. 26⅜
700 Mar. Min. Co. 12
400 Quick. Min. Co. 40
200 At. Mail St. C. 107⅝
100 do 107⅝
100 do 107
120 Pac. M. St. Co. 163
1000 N. Y. Central 107⅝
1000 do 107⅜
2500 do 107
800 do 106⅞
2000 do....b3 107
200 Ill. Cen. R. 114
400 Clev. & Pitts R. 87⅞
1500 do 88
600 Erie Railroad 64⅝
800 do 64⅝
400 do 64⅝
200 Reading R. 102⅞
600 do 102⅞
200 do....s30 102⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. 76⅞
100 do....b30 77
500 do 76⅞
230 do 76⅝
100 do....b30 76⅞
400 do 76⅝
100 Chi. & N. W. 41
1050 do 41⅞
500 do 41⅝
400 Chic. & N. W. Pr. 77⅜
100 Chic. & R. I. 97⅝
100 do 97⅝
600 do 97½
100 Tol., Wab. & W. 42
500 P., Ft.W. & C. 95⅜
1500 do 95⅝
100 do 95⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Union Nav. Co. 107⅜
100 do 107⅜
200 Chi. & N. W. 42⅜
100 do....b5 42⅜
100 do....s3 42⅝
400 P., F. W. & C....b5 96⅜
1100 do 96⅞
200 do....s3 96⅜
2400 Erie R. 64⅞
300 do 64⅞
800 do 64⅞
1100 do....b5 64⅞
600 do....b3 64⅝
400 do....b4 64⅝
200 Reading R....s10 103⅛
100 M. S. & N. I....b10 78⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

80 West. U. Tel. 46
100 do....s3 46
1500 N. Y. Cen. 107⅝
400 do 107⅝
500 do....s3 107⅜
300 do....s3 107⅜
400 do....s3 107⅜
2200 Erie R. 64⅝
200 do....s3 64⅝
200 do....b10 64⅞
200 do....b3 64⅝
500 do....s10 64⅝
500 do....s3 64⅝
900 Chi. & N. W. 41⅝
800 do 41⅞
400 do....c 41⅝
200 do....b10 41⅝
200 do....s10 41⅞
100 M. So. & N. I. 77⅝
100 do....b3 77⅝
200 do 77⅜
300 do 77⅝
100 do 77⅝
500 do 78
200 do 77⅞
200 do....b3 77
200 Quick. Min. Co. 40
500 Chi., R. I. & P. 98
800 do 97⅞
400 do....s10 97⅜
100 do....s3 97⅞
1900 P., F. W. & C. 96
400 do....s8 96
200 do....b10 95⅞
600 do....s15 95⅞
200 do....b3 95⅞
800 do 95⅞
400 do 95⅞
200 do....b30 96
100 do....s8 96⅞
500 Reading R 102⅞
1000 do 102⅞
1200 do 102⅞
200 do....s15 102⅞
1300 do 102⅜
300 do....s10 102⅜
600 do....b10 102⅝
800 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 78
200 do....s3 78
200 do 78⅜
100 Clev. & Pitts 88⅛
200 do....b3 88
800 do....c 87⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Mar. Pref. 30⅜
100 do....s10 30⅜
100 N. Y. Cen 108⅜
400 Erie Railroad....b3 64⅜
800 do 64⅜
1100 do....s3 64⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. 78⅛
100 do....s19 78⅛
100 do....b3 78⅛
100 Chic. & N. W....b30 42
1200 do 42⅛
400 Reading R....b5 103⅛
1200 do 103⅛
500 do....b5 103⅛
300 do....s15 103
100 Ill. Cen. R....x-d 116⅛
300 Clev. & Pitts....b3 88
400 do 89⅜
100 P., Ft. W. & C....s10 96⅜
200 do 96⅜
100 do....b10 96⅜
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf....s8 79⅛

TUESDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The Gold Room sales to-day were ⅛@1 per cent. lower than the average business of Monday. Some of the speculators regard the Gold Bill which passed the House of Representatives yesterday as likely to repress combinations for any considerable advance in price. Others reason that it leaves the entire discretion and regulation as to the time and amount of Government sales, practically as at present, in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be governed by the wants and condition and prospective Gold revenues and Gold disbursements of the Department.

The Foreign Exchanges for the *Persia* tomorrow closed 109⅜ on London, and f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ on Paris, for standard bills. The business was not large, and there was some competition among sellers to place Southern-drawn Bank (or Bank indorsed) bills at ¼@½ ℘ cent. below standard New-York names.

The market for Money was again very quiet, and the few loans wanted by the Brokers were readily supplied at 7 ℘ cent., and balances were again offered to the leading Stock and Money firms at 6 ℘ cent., preference being given to Government collateral. Loans were also made at 7 ℘ cent. at 30 days on Stock collateral, and in one instance a negotiation for a considerable sum was made, at the instance of one of the up-town Banks, at 6 ℘ cent. for four months. Withal, however, the talk was revived of another experiment on the part of the bearish interest in the Stock and Gold markets, to forestall the supply of Money on the Street, and to lock up Greenbacks. There was no evidence to-day that such a movement is really pending, and no serious belief that if attempted it will prove successful. The subject was revived, we presume, simply by way of accounting for the fresh attack on the Railway list at and after 1 o'clock, though the more reasonable interpreta[illegible] tating market, where the *short* interest is already known to be very large, there is nothing easier, and certainly nothing more common than to raid the leading speculative Stocks, if only to repress all signs of demand or combinations in the opposite direction. The effort to-day was partially successful without drawing out cash Stocks and without tightening the Money market. It will probably be repeated until the list is found to be so heavily oversold and the bullish feeling of the Street so decidedly increased, (as about this time last year,) that the reaction will prove as unprofitable to the present *short* sellers, as they now design to make the decline discouraging to the actual holders of Stocks.

The Stock Exchange was steady on both the Government Stocks and the Railways at the early Board. The business, however, was generally dull, and soon after the adjournment there was much eagerness suddenly displayed to sell the market down, the weakest on the Railways being New-York Central. The first purchases of this Stock at the early Board were 4,500 shares at 108⅜ ℘ cent. The subsequent offers to sell were at 108@107⅞ and down to 106⅞ ℘ cent. The same and other parties on the bearish side of the market were sellers of Michigan Southern, North-West, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, &c., and also of Erie, though the latter, as on yesterday, displayed most strength, and fell off less than 1 ℘ cent., though the sales were continued and to considerable amounts.

At the Second Board the sales of New-York Central were pressed in large offerings, said to be by a prominent house in Broadway, near Wall-street, who are the Bankers of the new President of the Road, and whose senior partner is a member of the new management. Of course there is no verifying this story, so far as it relates, or is supposed to relate, to the opinion of either gentleman of the value of the great property recently committed to their administration. The present heavy sales may have been made for effect as against the general market, on the certainty, it may be, that the free use of a large amount of Cash Stock could be had for this purpose. And in all fairness, we should assume, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that they are *not* made for account either of the new President or his Co-director. The effect temporarily was to carry down other good Dividend Stocks with the Central. The shares of the Erie Company, on the other hand, remained firm. On the Miscellaneous list the close Cumberland broke down from 93 to 53 ℘ cent., but this caused no surprise and ostensibly broke no bones, nor are we advised that it enticed the *flats* into new operations. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅞	Northwest	42⅜	41
U. S. 5-20s	108⅛	108	N. West Pref.	78⅜	77⅜
U. S. 7.30s	104⅞	104⅞	Rock Island	99⅝	97⅞
N. Y. Central	108⅜	106⅞	Fort Wayne	96⅜	95⅞
Erie	64⅝	64⅝	Cumb'land Coal	58	54
Hudson	126	126	Quicksilver	40⅜	40
Reading	103	102⅞	W. U. Telegraph	46⅜	46⅜
Mich. Southern	78	76⅝	Mariposa Pref.	30⅜	30
Illinois Central	*115⅛	114	Ohio Certificates	26	25⅜
Pittsburgh	88⅝	87	American Gold	136⅜	136⅛
Tennessee 6s	65	64⅝	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	American Exchange	114
City	190	Bank of the Republic	116
Phœnix	100	Bank of N. America	107
Tradesmen's	142	Irving	102
Greenwich	130	Metropolitan	123
Seventh Ward	112	Continental	100
State of New York	106	Central National	110
Commerce	112	Oriental Bank	130
Ocean	100		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est.	87	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	100⅜	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	90⅜	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	100
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	98
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. '69-'72	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	80
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc.	100
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	87	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	73	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95		

The traffic of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway for the first two weeks of January was:

1867	$48,440 40
1866	43,558 11
Increase	$4,882 29

The Mariposa (Cal.) *Gazette* says:

"Work has been resumed after a long relapse on the Princeton Mine. This old mine has yielded in the past many millions of dollars and is far from being exhausted yet. The reason given for the suspension of operations for so long a time is that the late holders would not go to the expense of working without an immediate return. The old pillars are being removed, and work is in active progress. We are informed on trustworthy authority that the mine is now paying from $15 to $30 per ton, and there is enough rock in sight to keep the men going for the next six months."

Mr. PLINY FISK having retired from the Croton National Bank, Mr. H. E. HOSFORD has been elected President. Mr. RICHARD M. HAVEN has been promoted to the position of Cashier, *vice* Mr. RODMAN, resigned. Mr. HAVEN had been paying teller of the Bank from its organization, prior to his well-merited promotion.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $2,724,291. Included in the exports have been 8,724 bales Cotton, valued at $1,540,483.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.
$11 paid in at....$8
$14 paid in at....$11
$17 paid in at....$14
Also, American, Adams, United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express stocks at lowest market rates, by
BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 5 bbls. Ashes, 2,098 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Corn, 2,690 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 128 bbls. Pork, 55 pkgs. Cut Meats, 207 pkgs. Lard, 718 pkgs. Beef, and 192 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots have been inactive at $8 25@$8 50 ℘ 100 ℔s. Pearls continue dull and nominal.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet but steady.

BRICKS—Have been in less request at unchanged prices.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at former rates.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rio at steady prices; other kinds are unaltered. We quote Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ ℔. The week's sales of Rio have been to the amount of 6,901 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, "1,997 balance per *Bremerin* at 11½c.@12½c.; 2,382 per *Knyphausen* at 12⅜c.; 1,019 per *Guiding Star* at 12c.; 503 balance *Volkyrien*, and 1,000 per *G. Anna*, prices not transpired. The cargoes per *Hygea*, 3,100; *Conrad*, 3,485, and *Campenero*, 4,200 bags have been taken, to arrive, prices not transpired. The market closes firm, with a fair demand." Stock of all kinds on hand to-day, 85,622 bags, including of Rio, 55,176 bags; of Java Government, 3,606 bags; of Ceylon, 4,840 bags; of Ceara, 2,700 bags; of Maracaibo, 4,214 bags; of Laguayra, 3,929 bags; of Malabar, 4,000, and of other descriptions, 7,157 bags.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

New-Orleans, bags	18,000
Galveston, bags	2,200
Mobile, bags	2,500
Savannah, bags	2,500
Baltimore, bags	8,000
New-York, bags	55,176
Grand Total	88,376

COTTON—Has been quiet since our last at drooping prices; Middlings, 34c.@36c., chiefly within our range, ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,500 bales, against receipts of 3,005 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,189
Receipts last week	19,174
Receipts preceding week	15,047
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	43,039
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	192,488
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	8,724
Exports since Jan. 1	32,715
Exports since Sept. 1	144,455
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	897,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	386,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	54[illegible]00

FISH—The market has been inactive since our last, only a retail business having been reported in the principal kinds on the basis of previous quotations.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited; prices have not varied essentially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, and the lower grades have been quoted 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. higher, while the better qualities have been heavy in price. Sales since our last have been 7,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10 60; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 60@$11 60; fair to choice do. do. at $11 65@$12 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 75@$12 55 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@10 60
Extra State	10 65	@12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 20	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 75	@12 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 55	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 45	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 20	@17 00

Southern Flour is dull at unchanged prices. Sales since our last 250 bbls., at $11 75@$13 90 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 95@$17 for fair to very choice extra do., ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $12 75@$15 for extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in more request at from $6 40@$8 ℘ bbl.; sales 825 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet and heavy at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 50@$5 60 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 210 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $2 90@$3 30 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more sought after at steady rates. Sales since our last 19,000 bushels, including white Michigan at $3 25; No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 30, and Amber State at $3 10 ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed and quoted lower, closing heavily. Sales since our last 43,000 bushels, at $1 17 for mixed Western, in store, $1 20 for do. afloat, $1 22 for do., delivery guaranteed, and $1 10@$1 16 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet but firm. Barley has been inactive, yet steady. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats continue in request, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@65c., and State at 68c.@70c. ℘ bushel; sales 24,000 bushels. The movement in this line during the past fortnight Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The unsettled state of the financial interests of the country has a depressing effect on all branches of trade, and is felt in some measure by the dealers in flour. The market has lost much of the buoyancy apparent at the date of my last Circular, and the transactions of the fortnight have been on a limited scale; holders are ready sellers, but the larger portion show no disposition to force sales. Wheat of good quality is still held with firmness, under the impression that our light stock will all be absorbed before the opening of canal navigation. The lower grades are irregular, and feel the effect of a more stringent money market, and our quotations are lower. Oats have declined; the stock of Canadian in bond is much reduced by shipments from first hands. Rye has further improved in value, with sales at $1 13@$1 15 for bonded Canadian. Barley continues dull and inactive; there is more inquiry for export, but a scarcity of freight room and difficulty of delivery (on account of ice) restricts operations. Canada West in bond being held at 90c.@97c. Indian Corn has been dull, but more favorable English news has given greater buoyancy to the trade, and the article is held higher.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1866.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Jan. 18, 1867	50,855	341,612	2,925,092
New-Orleans, Jan. 11, 1866	291	—	—
Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1866	—	3,345	71,723
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1866	—	—	60,846
Boston, Jan. 18, 1866	3,519	—	—
San Francisco, Dec. 18, 1866	11,745	1,333,631	—
Other Ports, Jan. 15, 1867	14,408	16,332	7,410
Total	80,818	1,694,950	3,065,071
To about same period, 1866	97,424	1,175,941	3,880,598
To about same period, 1865	59,327	1,443,008	73,359
To about same period, 1864	399,480	5,978,107	239,459

To the Continent.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Jan. 18, 1867	2,023	38,522	—	8,060
Other Ports, to latest dates	12	—	41,436	—
Total	2,035	38,522	41,436	8,060
To about same period, 1866	3,496	106,091	57,333	14,632
To about same period, 1865	12,639	—	68,521	—
To about same period, 1864	25,551	13,965	135,188	2,119

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at $1 20@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in request, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Have been slightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been less active, yet steady, including: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@48c., cash, ℘ ℔.

METALS—Continue quiet at former figures.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 73c.@86c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and steady, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@67c. ℘ gallon. Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4 25@$10 50 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 22, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request at 19½c.@20½c. for Crude; 30c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 44½c.@46½c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and declining since our last. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,600 bbls., in lots, at $20 62@$21 50 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 37 for new Western Mess; $19 50@$19 75, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 60, cash; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $20@$21 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 4,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, February and March, part at $21 50@$21 62 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request; sales 300 pkgs., part to arrive, at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10 .@12c. for Hams, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in limited demand at steady prices; sales 150 boxes, part to arrive, at 11½c. for new short clear, 11c. for short rib, and 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut; also 12c. for long cut Hams, ℘ ℔. Lard continues in moderate demand at drooping rates; sales since our last 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c. for inferior to choice old, and 13c.@13½c. for new, with small lots of extra at a shade higher figures, ℘ ℔. Dressed Hogs are in less demand at 8¾c.@8½c. for Western, and 9c.@9½c. for City, ℘ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 370 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more request at $32@34 for India Mess and $28 50@$30 for Prime Mess, ℘ tierce; sales 420 tcs. Beef Hams are in request at $28 50@$33 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 310 bbls. Butter continues quiet at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese has been in moderate request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ℘ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ ℔	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ ℔	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ ℔	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ ℔	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ ℔	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ ℔	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℘ ℔	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ ℔	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ ℔	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ ℔	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ ℔	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ ℔	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ ℔	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ ℔	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ ℔	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ ℔	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ ℔	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ ℔	15	@16

RICE—Has been quiet, but quoted firm.

SALT—Has been inactive at previous prices. The State of Michigan now produces over a million bushels of salt per year. The following comparative statement of the amount of salt manufactured in the Saginaw Valley is from the Saginaw *Enterprise*: Salt made in 1860, 4,000 barrels; Salt made in 1861, 125,000 barrels; Salt made in 1862, 243,000 barrels; Salt made in 1863, 406,356 barrels; Salt made in 1864, 329,073 barrels; Salt made in 1865, 428,515 barrels; Salt made in 1866, 416,144 barrels.

SEEDS—Have been in limited demand, including Clover at 12½c.@14c. ℘ ℔.; rough Flax at $2 50@$2 80; and Timothy at $3 25@$3 65 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been quiet at unchanged rates.

SUGARS—Have been in demand and steady. Sales since our last 725 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9¾c.@12½c., and 270 boxes Havana at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 13c.@15c. ℘ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 37,000 ℔s. at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 315,000 ℔s., at 11½c.@11⅝c.; also 47,000 ℔s. Grease at 8½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

WHISKY—Sales since our last of 600 bbls., free, at from $2 25@$2 35 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 7,500 bushels Corn at 6d. ℘ bushel, and 300 bags Clover Seed, by steamer, at 30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 8,000 bushels Barley, by steamer, at 7d. ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, Mr. Edwin Booth as RICHARD III.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—CENDRILLON. A corps de ballet of fifty ladies.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. MACBETH. Characters by W. H. Whalley and Miss Fanny Herring.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Billy Sheppard and John Collins.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK and GOBLIN HEAD.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
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To Advertisers.

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☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A London dispatch of yesterday noon states that the British Court of Admiralty has given a final judgment in favor of the United States in the *Rappahannock* case.

The British Government has protested against the decision of Spain in the *Tornado* case, owing to irregularity. It is admitted that the operations of the *Tornado* looked suspicious.

The question between Italy and Turkey, arising out of the firing upon an Italian vessel by the Turks, has been settled. The Sublime Porte yields every point, and consents to pay the indemnity.

The chief of the insurgents in Candia has written a letter to the United States Consul at Athens, thanking the American people through him for the sympathy extended to the Cretans.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to equalize bounties, and it was referred to the Military Committee. The bill for the appointment of a Naval Judge-Advocate-General was, in compliance with the report of the Naval Committee, indefinitely postponed. The Senate refused to reconsider the vote amending the bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents, and it therefore goes to the House for its concurrence. The tariff was taken up and amended. Mr. CATTELL advocated protection as essential to the welfare of the country. Mr. SPRAGUE followed, and, pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

The House unanimously granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session to Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. Mr. BINGHAM'S bill declaring valid the proclamations and orders of the President during the rebellion, and the proceedings of Courts-martial and Military Commissions under them, was amended, and recommitted. Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute to the House bill to prescribe an oath to public officers, lawyers, &c.; and after briefly explaining and advocating it, moved the previous question. The motion was seconded, but several members were granted five minutes' time each, and improved it by somewhat sharp expressions of opinion. After which the substitute was agreed to without a division, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time. The Clerk was proceeding to read the bill by its title, as is usual, but a demand was made by Mr. JOHNSON that the bill be read in full. This was finally done; and parliamentary tactics were resorted to to stave off a final vote on the bill. A call of the House being at length made, it was found that a quorum was not present. Absent members were sent for, appeared, and were excused or fined. Calls for the ayes and nays, the hearing of excuses, &c., occupied hour after hour until long after midnight. Reports from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the loss of the *Evening Star* and the wreck of the *Commodore* were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills amendatory of the charters of the Troy Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Vassar Female College were favorably reported upon. A number of bills were introduced, but no business of importance was transacted.

In the Assembly, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to investigate immediately the present system of ferriage on the East and North Rivers at this City, and to report a bill compelling the Ferry Companies to afford better security and protection to the public. A communication from the Governor, inclosing a report of Commissioners relative to the establishment of a quarantine and the sale of hospital property, was read. A session was held last evening for the purpose of considering the Governor's Message, when Mr. HAVEN made a lengthy speech on the issues of the day.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Fenian trials were proceeded with yesterday at Toronto, Canada. THOMAS CORNEY, who was captured with a gun in his hand after the fight at Fort Erie, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. GEO. J. MATHEWS was also tried, and the defence showed clearly that his was a case of mistaken identity, and that at the time of the raid he was at Petersburgh, Va. He was discharged. JAMES MCDONOUGH was also tried and acquitted.

From Fort Laramie we learn that the Indians had surrounded fourteen white men near Mud Spring Creek, and were determined upon their capture. They had also been driving off large numbers of Government cattle.

Rev. Mr. BARBIER, an English clergyman, was yesterday placed on trial at Aylmer, Canada East, for the murder of his sister in April last. The case excites much attention in that vicinity.

The Wisconsin Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution requesting Senator DOOLITTLE to resign his position.

LOCAL NEWS.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice BARNARD presiding, in the actions entitled NANCY BELL *vs.* JAMES H. BELL, HANS JOHNSON *vs.* MARY JOHNSON, LOUISA OTTINI *vs.* RUDOLPH OTTINI, LOUISA GEIBEL *vs.* GEORGE GEIBEL. In the latter case, judgment is ordered declaring the marriage null and void. In JOHNSON *vs.* JOHNSON, the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff. The case of EDWARD G. FURBER *vs.* DELANIA I. FURBER is decided in favor of the defendant.

Motion is made before the United States Supreme Court for a reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri, by which A. J. P. GARACHE was excluded from the Bar of that Court, unless he would consent to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State. REVERDY JOHNSON for GARACHE, and Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, for the State, join in the motion, which is based on the recent decisions in the Cummings and Garland cases.

A case of some importance to common carriers, and all passengers carrying a large amount of valuable baggage on railroads, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, at General Term. The title is DOROTHEA RAWSON *vs.* The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. When the case was tried at Circuit, some months ago, we published all the particulars. The railroad company have taken the appeal. Decision of the Court is reserved.

In the law column will be found the report of a case of some interest to the commercial community, now pending before the United States Supreme Court on appeal. The action was brought by merchants in this City against HIRAM BARNEY, as Collector of the Port, to recover back certain duties paid on sewing silk in 1862, under the act of July in that year.

CHARLES J. BRENNAN *alias* William Mulligan was committed for trial yesterday, by United States Commissioner STILWELL, on the charge of preferring false claims upon the Government for soldiers' bounty under the act of July 28, 1866.

The ship *Mercury* left this port yesterday with a cargo of articles for exhibition at the Paris Exposition. Her cargo is estimated to be worth from $300,000 to $400,000.

The trial of PATRICK DWYER, charged with the murder of PATRICK MCCUDDEN, was continued in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

An interesting lecture was delivered last evening at Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, in Sixteenth-street, by Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., on the Yo Semite Valley.

A new gas company is about to be organized in Brooklyn.

Business in Produce and Merchandise lacked animation and buoyancy, yesterday. Flour was a shade firmer on the low grades. Corn, Cotton, Pork and Hogs were cheaper. Freights dull.

The number of beef cattle received at all the yards, for the weekly supply, is 3,876. The price of beef is again firm, and sales moderately quick at 17c.@18c. ℔ lb., net weight, for extras; 16c.@17c. for the first quality of cattle, 14c.@15c. for medium to good bullocks, and 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. for the poorest quality. The number of cows for the week is only 50. Sales are slow at low prices. The poorest were sold at $40 per head. Fair cows brought about $70 each. The number of calves is 516. The best were sold for 13c.@14c. ℔ lb., live weight. Sheep are rather light, numbering, for the week, only 16,404. The demand is active. Sales were quick for fat sheep, at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight. The number of swine for the weekly supply is 18,277. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales are slow at 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the best, and 8¼c.@8½c. dressed—Prices tending downward.

A Suggestive Remonstrance.

Whether Congress heed the remonstrance or not, there can be no doubt that Mr. DODGE, in his speech upon the Stevens Reconstruction Bill, correctly described the effect of the prevailing tendency to extreme partisanship as well upon the credit as upon the industrial and business interests of the country. He pointed out the importance of so regulating the work of reconstruction that it shall prevent the fewest possible obstacles to the development of the resources of the South, which must precede the revival of healthy trade in that region. And he deprecated the impeachment project as having, even in its inchoate state, been detrimental to the national securities. One case he mentioned, in which a large amount has been diverted into other channels simply by the fear of impeachment as a contingency which recent events have shown to be within the limits of probability.

It would not be difficult to multiply illustrations of this nature. The Wall-street quotations may not give evidence of any serious misgivings in the minds of the operators. It is notorious, however, that extreme sensitiveness exists, and that the slightness of the rise in gold, and the steadiness in the rates of Government securities, are attributable to the prevalent disbelief in the reality of Mr. ASHLEY'S scheme. Let it be once certain that the scheme is going forward, and that the conflict between Congress and the Executive approaches its critical stage, and the upward bound of gold would be paralleled only by the tumble of Government bonds. The fall of one would be as disastrous and sure as the advance of the other. Besides, the present steadiness in the prices of bonds is doubtless due to the efforts of their holders. Mr. DODGE'S remark does not apply to these so much as to the indisposition of investors to touch them afresh, or to enter into them more largely. His point is, that timid, cautious persons, having money to invest, are driven by the excesses of partisanship to seek other forms of investment. They prefer not to exchange their cash for bonds whose immediate convertable value depends on the absolute stability of the public credit.

The impeachment project is, of course, the most formidable of these sources of peril. It is a menace to which no capitalist can be indifferent. It points to the recurrence of days as gloomy as the gloomiest days of the war, and it makes possible a contest whereof we connot see the end. The whole question of reconstruction, however, is pregnant with tendencies of the same sort. There can be no assurance of solid, lasting peace, while ten States stand out of the Union. The merchant and the manufacturer are left to grope in darkness so long as the States which are richest in natural advantages continue practically closed to Northern enterprise. Until these things be changed—until the danger of renewed trouble be passed, and the political and industrial relations of the country attain a condition more promising than the present—Mr. DODGE'S warning will merit remembrance. The politicians whose recklessness he condemns may or may not be actuated by honest purposes, but their violence shakes confidence in the future of the Government, and in the same degree retards the healthy operations of business and finance.

These considerations, we are aware, have no place in the minds of the most noisy extremists. Mr. CARL SCHURZ, in the Detroit *Post*, pooh-poohs the effect upon the national credit as a matter to which the advocates of impeachment should give no attention. WENDELL PHILLIPS and the tribe of irresponsible talkers hold similar language. Anarchy, according to the demagogues, is less to be feared than the continuance in office of President JOHNSON. What to them is the value of Five-twenties, or the reorganization of Southern industry, or the promotion of trade, compared with the objects they have in view? So far as they are concerned, Mr. DODGE will remonstrate in vain. But the great mass of the people, not being professional patriots, are more practical in their ideas. They don't want anarchy. They are not prepared to drive gold up to 200, or Government bonds down below par. They know that at the best trade and industry have a trying time before them, and they have no desire to add paralysis to depression.

Not that any general desire exists to temporize with the great principles that must govern the reconstruction of the Union. The people who bore the hardships of the war, and proved their readiness to make any sacrifice which might be needed in support of the Government, are not likely to repine at the difficulties which prevent the immediate consummation of their task. They mean that the work shall be thoroughly—even though it be slowly—performed, and will doubtless sustain their representatives in every measure which circumstances may render necessary. At the same time, patriotic statesmanship is compatible with the moderation of manner which the material interests of the country urgently require. It is possible, we believe, to do all that Congress is bound to do—to provide the guarantees which the sentiment not less than the interest of the loyal States demands—without producing panic. To be thorough and earnest, it is not requisite to play into the hands of the gold gamblers, or to frighten the holders of national securities. Congress may hold its ground as against the President without running wild on the subject of impeachment. And it is at least possible that the premature multiplication of plans of reconstruction, while the plan solemnly submitted by Congress is yet in abeyance, will tend to aggravate and delay, rather than simplify and hasten the final adjustment of the question. The statesmanship that would command the respect of the country, must begin by showing that it respects itself. And this it does not do when it plays with impeachment as though it were a harmless game, or talks of the reconstruction of ten States with the levity that might more properly mark the management of a town election.

OUR SIDEWALKS.—The Sacred Cow of India is described by naturalists as the most patient and docile of animals, and we are quite sure the learned writers are correct with one single exception. The patience of the people of this City defies the competition of the world, sacred cows included. The favorite exponent of this pleasant attribute at present is the docility with which we submit to the condition of our sidewalks. The snow and slush, the mud and paste are bad in their way, but stout boots and warm overshoes effectually antidote their ill effects. Boxes, bundles, casks, skids, pig iron, stoves, coal-heaps and peanut stands are, however, beyond the reach of thick boots or over-shoes. They crowd the walks, impede locomotion, irritate the passengers and constitute a misdemeanor in the eye of the law continually: they narrow our streets, disfigure the pavement, obstruct travel and damage wardrobes every day in the year. And yet, although every man who walks the street is in danger of breaking a limb or wrenching a muscle, he says nothing, does nothing to secure a better condition of affairs. We have laws enough to meet the difficulty, and officers enough to enforce them, but experience shows clearly that the offences which the public condones, the officers of the law wink at. The matter has at length attained a point where forbearance becomes absurd, and patience a nuisance. The down-town business streets are at certain hours of the day literally impassable. The occupants of the large warehouses turn out upon the sidewalks great loads of stuff, known by a hundred names, and leave it there until the convenience or will of the cartmen is suited. In the muddiest or most snowy weather the passers are compelled to climb over skids at the risk of leg and neck, wait until a load is put on or off, or wade out into the middle of the street where the mud is ankle deep, the carts numerous and the danger great. If this is a nuisance in the larger streets, what is it in the smaller, and what again in such streets as Beekman and Ann through which the car tracks are laid? Often the City rail cars are detained from half to three-quarters of an hour, sometimes a full hour at a time by a blockade of wagons and various vehicles, which in turn are impeded by a thoughtless or malicious driver who at his leisure loads or unloads his mammoth cart. In the meantime, the middle of the street being utterly useless to travelers, the people on the sidewalks who use these avenues by the tens of thousands, find themselves confronted by an impassable barrier which the employes of the store have erected with the barrels or boxes incoming or outgoing. There is but one course and that a backward step.

Some of our recently-erected warehouses are provided with an entrance for horses and carts, by which loads of merchandise can be taken directly from the street into a yard, or up to a doorway set back from the gate. This answers admirably, but is, of course, available only in the case of new buildings. We need more rigid enforcement of the laws now on our books. There may be some excuse for an occasional detention of a car, or a temporary embarrassment of travel by the backing up or turning about of a cart. But that habit which permits merchants to use continually the public sidewalk for a warehouse, and that custom which sustains cartmen in driving upon the sidewalk, the whole width of which fails to accommodate them, should be broken up, and the old law, long time disregarded, strictly enforced. Certain paper houses on the streets leading to the East River have stacked huge piles of their manufacture upon the pavements in front of their stores, leaving for the discomfort of the public a narrow passage-way hardly wide enough for a single file procession, and even that is grudgingly granted by the broad-shouldered porters, who add to or take from the small mountain as occasion may require. As for the offences of vegetable sellers, butter dealers, oyster peddlers and peanut merchants, words fail to speak of them, and, indeed, are they not chronicled in the continual experience of every observant inhabitant of the Metropolis? Again we call for the law and its enforcement.

ART IN CONGRESS.—Some short time ago Congress gave a lady artist in Washington $10,000 for a bust of President LINCOLN. The House of Representatives has just authorized a Committee to contract with another artist for two paintings "representing some prominent feature of scenery or important event in American history," to fill two unoccupied panels. If these pictures are furnished for twice $10,000, it will be less than half the price we expect to see paid for them. We are, on principle, in favor of the Government giving all legitimate encouragement to art, and, under ordinary circumstances, would not object to lavish appropriations for pictures and statuary. But it happens that in these times the people are groaning under their fearful burdens of taxation, while the industrial and financial prospects of the country are anything but entrancing. Economy, rigid and universal, is the great patriotic virtue at this day. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Congress will postpone, for a year or two, all further appropriations for high art.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—The appalling mortality in India, to which reference has already been made, appears, more and more clearly as the facts become known, to have been in great measure due to the indifference of British officials, not only to warnings of what would probably take place, but to measures of precaution of which they might have availed themselves. In the Province of Orissa, for instance, the assessments upon the land were about expiring, and new ones were to be made. The former assessments had been at a rate fixed thirty years ago, and for that period of time. Naturally the natives imagined that they would be permanent at that rate, but they found that such would not be the case, and that there was a probability of a considerable advance. The result of this was hindrance to cultivation, and the famine was fully expected.

The omission to settle this question was due to neglect and neglect only of the Lieutenant-Governor, who failed to recognize the truth of representations urged upon him by the public. Had this been otherwise; had not the Lieutenant-Governor, even when famine began, and when he visited the district, told the natives that the tax would be higher, and so confirmed their fears, grain would have been raised in sufficient quantities to have averted much of the disaster that followed. In addition to the difficulty as to the taxation question, there was a report that vast stores of grain were held back in the threatened districts for higher prices, and to this report the Lieutenant-Governor gave implicit credence. He knew, however, that rice was being imported, and could have ascertained whether the story of hoarding it were true or no. There were many officials living among the people, and intimately acquainted with their wants and the peril which hung over them. But he did not seek their aid; and even when some of the subordinates petitioned for aid, disregarded their appeal. In April the first loud cry for help came. The Board of Revenue advised the formation of a public Committee and the advice was ridiculed. The indignant public were alike unheeded. They desired to help with money during April and May, and to import rice from Calcutta, but in vain. All through those two months the people were dying by thousands, and it was not until the 4th of June that the Board was permitted to import the rice, and then the monsoon rendered still further delay unavoidable, so that it was not before the 20th of June that food arrived among the starving victims of indifference and red tape.

A Commission is investigating the subject, and there will be reports of the most approved calligraphy and construction. But nothing can avert the disgrace which rests upon officials who were not fit for their duties, and the home Government, which commits the care of its dependent population to such. The Indian famine is an incident which sounds as if India were one huge Ireland, except that the victims have not the poor satisfaction of even rebelling against their rulers.

A BLAST AGAINST DEMOCRACY.—One of the most renowned Professors of the ancient city of Edinburgh (Prof. BLACKIE) lately delivered a three hours' discourse against "Democracy," which we find in our foreign files. Some of the learned gentleman's points were well taken, so far as they bore against a Democratic form of government in Great Britain, while others showed a want of knowledge of the practical workings of Democratic institutions. He referred again and again to the condition of this country as furnishing a terrible warning against the extension of our governmental principles. He saw here only the "Democratic despotism and the rule of unreason," and denounced that order of politics "which in America has produced the greatest of all social tyrannies." He "protested against the degrading doctrines of American Democracy," colored up the "vices of Democratic government as instanced in the case of America," and reached a climax when he cried out: "In one word, save us from America!" He also took the trouble to cast an eye on Congress, and declared that he could "predict with perfect certainty one result of the application of American principles—that it will not improve the character of our national councillors;" and by the stress which he laid on this point he evidently thought it a strong point against us. On the night following the Professor's three hours' attack upon Democracy, Mr. ERNEST JONES made a reply to it, in which he said a few soft words for America. We hope Prof. BLACKIE will continue his studies as long as the question of Democracy is an open one in Great Britain. The strides of practical Democracy there threaten to abridge his liberty of speech ere long.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANIA.—A Washington correspondent of a Western Republican paper, in speaking of the indignation against the Supreme Court for its recent decisions, says that "Justice FIELD'S violent raid upon Congress will insure steps being at once taken for the *impeachment of several of the Justices.*" We have no doubt that this thing has been broached, and, but for the poor success that has thus far attended the scheme of Presidential impeachment, it might by this time have been in progress before Congress. It would be well, however, to dispose of the President's case first. When that is completed—that is to say, when the President is impeached and removed from office—it will then be in order to impeach the five Justices of the Supreme Court who recently declared military commissions to be unconstitutional. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM lately remarked that the only hope of destroying the Republican Party was to urge it to action more and more extreme, and by-and-by it would perish by its own hands. One is sometimes compelled to think that there are Republican members of Congress who have the same purpose as Mr. VAL., &c., and have adopted his plan of accomplishing their purpose.

THE TURKS AND THE COPPERHEADS.—The awful tortuosity of intellect which a Copperhead ultimately reaches may be discovered in the fact that the *World* is out in defence of the Turks as against the Christians of Crete who are now in revolt. It fires away at a Boston Philhellene for "blackguarding the Moslem," and quotes an ancient writer who denounced the poor Cretans as "always liars." It draws a parallel, or rather a contrast, between the Turks and the Puritan fathers of New-England, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter; and, after charging the founders of Massachusetts with a lot of horrible atrocities, says: "The Turks have done nothing of this sort." In thus elevating the barbarous, polygamous and tyrannical Turk above Cretan and Puritan, the *World* shows the tendency of that egregious Copperheadism which it supports. It is not long since the same journal advocated the eating of horse-flesh. It will presently be out in favor of cannibalism and Mumbo-Jumbo.

THE INCOME TAX.—It is satisfactory to know that the Ways and Means Committee has not allowed the income-tax question to go by default. Incomes below $1,000, the Committee recommend shall be exempted from the tax. This is good so far as it goes. But the whole scheme of taxation on incomes calls for revision. As now applied it is clumsy and unjust—taking no note of the difference in the sources and value of income, and falling most heavily upon shoulders that are the least able to endure it. If the Committee would work thoroughly, they should revise the system in its principles and details, so graduating and classifying the percentages of taxation that labor shall not be burdened as heavily as capital, nor the profits of trade as heavily as the receipts from accumulated wealth. The present tax is both cruel and odious. But if we cannot altogether reform it, by all means let the small improvement recommended by the Committee be carried into practice.

SALE OF TREASURY GOLD.—The bill to regulate the sale of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury as it has passed the House, affords no encouragement to those who would deprive him of the discretionary power which is essential to his position. The Ways and Means Committee wisely rejected all propositions—fixing the amount of gold to be sold, and the times at which the sales should take place. The bill merely provides that the sales which the Secretary may order shall hereafter be conducted publicly; a change which may act beneficially because rendering impossible the rumors on which the gamblers have frequently relied for the accomplishment of their purposes. Six days' notice is to be given of the amount to be sold, and proposals for its purchase will be received. Time and amount are left to the discretion of the Secretary. This is as it should be.

Terrible Ferry Experiences.

The experience of Saturday was repeated at all our ferries yesterday. The East River was filled with huge cakes of ice that ran in or out with the swift moving tide, interrupting all regular travel, inconveniencing a hundred thousand men, and causing anxiety to fifty thousand families. So much has been written and said about the impotency and recreancy of the ferry companies that it may be well (1) to see what are the evident facts of the case, and (2) to suggest a remedy for them. Since Saturday noon the inhabitants of Brooklyn have been virtually debarred from visiting this City; in other words, they have been detained from their offices and stores, their business has been interrupted, their interests have been neglected, their wishes thwarted and their plans disarranged. In addition to the great discomfort and inconvenience sequent upon this state of things, is the vast and appreciable detriment to the business interests of this City and hence of the county—a detriment which it would be impossible to exaggerate, and a frequent recurrence of which would ruin many and many a merchant. The scenes at all the ferries have been an unhappy combination of the ludicrous and the dangerous—ludicrous, because the tendency of the American mind is to make fun of everything; dangerous, because the tendency of the American body is to rush and trample, to crowd and squeeze, and recklessly indulge in frantic attempts after the impossible. Take Fulton Ferry at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, New-York side, as one example, and as another the same ferry, Brooklyn side, yesterday at 10 in the forenoon. In the former instance not less than five thousand people, of all ages, sexes and conditions, stood in and about the ferry office for hours waiting for an opportunity to cross. There were strong, rude, rough men who thought it rare sport to push harshly through the throng, stepping on toes, punching ribs, hustling the weak and bullying the timid; there were ladies, with babies in their arms, frightened, tired, pale with anxiety, and entirely unprotected; there were gentlemen who stood shoulder to shoulder with drunken hic-coughing brutes, and others who were eager to return to sick families at home; there were old women bent with age, uncertain in eye and foot, who shared the general discomfort and were pushed rudely aback by a gang of half-grown men, who made a perfect pandemonium of the ladies' room—in other words, there was a vast crowd of suffering humanity waiting the pleasure of the ferry managers. No boat came, and hours passed slowly along. The chilly wind cut through the crowd, making every one uncomfortable. The men stamped, hurrahed, sung, whistled and swore; the women bore up bravely, but wilted with fatigue; and the children added to the general chorus by weepings and wailings and useless petitions. In the meantime the money-takers sold tickets; the place became dangerously crowded, and the managers of the Ferry Company enjoyed their warm dinner on the Brooklyn side. Once in a few hours an attempt was made to get across. The ice-cakes that had swung into the slip had, of course, frozen to each other, making a huge mass of thick bulwark, through which it was next to impossible to push. The boats were overladen, carrying, when they did go, from twelve hundred to two thousand passengers. These were huddled together like sheep in a pen. There were no provisions for possible danger or accident, and had any difficulty occurred, had the boat taken fire, or had one of the mighty ice-cakes broken in the hull, every man, woman and child would have sunk as sure as fate. Attempt after attempt resulted only in failure; in one instance we saw a boat make the venture eight times unsuccessfully, the next being the last. The trips across varied in length from half an hour to three hours. The reason was threefold: First, the tide was rapid; second, the boat was so densely packed as to be almost unmanageable; third, the ice interfered with a healthy action of the rudder. Occasionally the boat would make an easy landing; sometimes it would eccentrically prefer a berth across the pier; and often, when in its dock, the passengers were compelled either to jump for their lives or be hoisted up in the stalwart arms of the ferrymen.

In the meantime a pleasant sight met the eyes of the thousands who suffered at the hands of the company. A little tug-boat, for the price of fifty cents per man, easily, safely, rapidly and constantly carried passengers to or fro without loss of time, with very little trouble, and without serious inconvenience to herself or anybody else.

Several suggestions seem to us most pertinent at this time. Are these ferry-boats, large, unwieldy and comfortless as they are, fit for Winter use? If not, should not others be built that are; if yes, why are they not made available at the present time? The experience of this week shows that the boats, when heavily loaded, are unmanageable. The pilots find it difficult to steer them accurately, and the engineers find that they have not sufficient power to propel them through the ice. It is a matter of notoriety that the boats are always overcrowded. Oftentimes there isn't an inch of unoccupied room upon the deck, in the cabins or in the narrow passage-way by the side of the wheel-houses that connects the cabins. There are no provisions for possible danger; there is none for the comfort of nine-tenths of the passengers. If the little tugboats that yesterday, and all the time, plied up and down and across the river, can manage the currents, and break the ice, why cannot this great Corporation provide itself with boats that will accomplish the same ends? It is evident that one great source of the trouble is the crowding of ice cakes into the dock, where they are permitted to freeze together, making a solid bar to progress. This being granted, why not send the boats out so often that the cakes cannot freeze together? At the very time when frequent trips are needed, when the ice cakes are ready to join together, when the passengers are most numerous, the ferry-boats are kept longest in the dock, and an apparent community of interest is established between the glaciers and the Company.

Of late there has been no stationary ice in the river, so that an ice-boat with steel prow would be of essential utility, except, perhaps, to clear the docks after a night's anchorage of a boat had secured a solid block. Still the Company can well afford to procure such a boat, and it could be used as a tug, as a wedge, as a dock-clearer, and in case of danger, as a most useful help to those in difficulty.

For the present state of things there is a remedy, and that is the conscientious working of the Company. Let them build boats adapted to Winter travel, provided with the necessary boats and life-preservers specified by law; let them make and adhere to stringent rules in regard to the number of passengers on each boat; let them make frequent trips, so that the crowds need not gather at the gates, or the ice-cakes fill the docks. Let them, in other words, manifest a due regard for the comfort, safety and service of the public by every means in their power—the public whose servants they are, and from whom they receive a compensation so liberal that parsimony becomes contemptible and neglect criminal.

Meeting in Aid of the South.

The meeting called at the Cooper Institute, to take measures with the view of relieving the destitution which exists in many parts of the South, will be held on Friday evening. The call for the meeting should be generously and heartily responded to. It comes from responsible citizens. It is justified by ascertained facts, which point with unmistakable force to the famine-stricken condition of large communities in more than one Southern State. The sharp misery of hunger is to-day leaving its horrible mark on thousands there who, three or five years ago, were well-to-do—many of them living in luxurious comfort. The appeal must be met. We have the means of meeting it. Let there, then, be a large gathering at the Cooper Institute on Friday, so that our citizens may hear the truth in detail, learn what is their duty, and form resolutions to see that duty performed.

MORE ABOUT THE FERRY QUESTION—A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.—The public are fully aroused to the dangers and discomforts to which they are subjected by the Ferry Companies, but it is time that their indignation took some more practical shape than that of mere remonstrance. For with even the most urgent appeals the Companies do not appear to have any sympathy. The latter keep a discreet silence, and, knowing how much they can reckon upon a sort of slavish patience and forgetfulness "until next time" of what has been endured, feel only contempt for their customers and amusement at their distresses. A notable case has just occured in which this monopolist's method of indifference has been carried too far. Another line of travel has been closed by an interest which presumed too far, and it is found that a remedy exists. The Central Railroad *imbroglio* brings to light a fact (it had been so obscured as to have almost been forgotten altogether) which appears almost startling. Owners *have* duties, it seems, which they can be forced to perform. The public *has* a voice which can make itself heard. And the Legislature *has* power over the subject, which it can use with full effect. This being the case, the remedy seems within reach, if the people will grasp at it. Let there be, therefore, a strong pressure, by petitions or other suitable means, upon the Legislatures of both New-York and New-Jersey. Whether that of New-Jersey has independence enough to act without regard to other influences than the feelings of its constituents is not for us to say; but that of New-York is, we trust, free to act. This State holds at least power over the ferries within it as well as over the landing places which abut upon its shores. What the measure of this power is can be readily ascertained upon a vigorous agitation being set on foot. Meetings, therefore, should be held at once, and an organization commenced. It will not be long before practical good will be made apparent. The time has come when a private company, whether consisting of one individual or more, shall no longer be allowed to insult and endanger the whole population of this great City and of those by which she is surrounded.

THE DANGERS OF KEROSENE.—There have been an increasing number of accidents from kerosene lately, and some of them of the most deplorable character. Of course, if any person chooses to pour oil into a stove from a can, an explosion is not to wondered at, though even that hardly seems a necessary consequence. Whether or no, however, there have been another class of accidents which seem to be of a new kind. We mean those caused by the falling of lamps. Why a lamp which falls upon the floor and breaks should at once create a great explosion and outburst of flame seems hard to say; nor do we remember that this used to be the case. There should be some investigation into the point. If *burning-fluid* is mixed with coal oil the fact should be made known and the practice put an end to. The rapacity of traders who adulterate articles of common use has no limit, save the surveillance of the law, and that surveillance needs to be constant and rigid. The method of detecting fraud in connection with kerosene should be simple; a few samples from grocery stores and oil merchants would tell the story, be it good or bad; and if the story be of fraud, let the public be favored with the perusal of all the facts.

A Shooting Affair.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

JOHN MORTON, an insane dealer in second-hand clothing at Saratoga Springs, on Sunday fatally shot a customer named MICHAEL O'NEIL. The ball entered the windpipe and lodged in the stomach of the unfortunate victim.

A Dismasted Ship in Boston Bay.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

An unknown ship is reported in the bay with the loss of all her masts.

WASHINGTON.

Appointments of Postmasters Since the Last Session of the Senate—Mail Contracts Discontinued—Vetoes by the President—Change in Five-Cent Coin—The Alleged Corrupt Mail Contract—Executive State Dinner.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

In response to the resolution of Congress, the Postmaster-General has made a report of the appointment of Postmasters since the last session of the Senate, from which it appears that he appointed ten persons who had been nominated to and rejected by the Senate, and twenty-two whose nominations had not been acted upon. Each of these reappointments were merely temporary, and made, says the Postmaster-General, because of the necessity to place some one in charge of the several offices.

MAIL CONTRACTS DISCONTINUED.

Some of the New-England Railroad Companies have refused to continue their contracts for mail service at the rates heretofore paid, and in consequence of this refusal Postmaster-General RANDALL has been compelled to transport the mails on short routes by horse. The mails between Boston and Lowell have been thus conveyed for some time past. Gen. RANDALL is apprehensive of further difficulties of this character and the feasibility and policy of adopting Mr. WASHBURNE'S proposed bill to establish telegraphic postal routes has received increased force in view of the above-mentioned railroad difficulties.

VETOES BY THE PRESIDENT.

It is expected that the President will send to Congress to-morrow his veto of the Colorado and Nebraska bills. These measures were considered in Cabinet to-day.

CHANGE IN THE FIVE-CENT COINS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed a slight change to be made in the nickel and copper five-cent coin authorized by act of May 16, 1866. The thirteen stars in circular form upon the reverse of this coin are now set in rays; but the rays are engraved so bunglingly that they look more like bars than rays. The rays between the thirteen stars are hereafter to be omitted, adding to the beauty of the coin and rendering its execution less difficult.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPT MAIL CONTRACT.

The Postmaster-General has sent to the Senate and House Committees on Post-Offices and Post Roads a communication requesting an investigation into the charges made by the correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, who alleges substantially that the Postmaster-General signed a $180,000 contract in the Ohio mail service, which contract was so corrupt that the Contract Clerk refused to sign it, and the Postmaster was therefore compelled to sign the agreement. Gov. RANDALL says the contract referred to was determined by his predecessor, Gov. DENNISON; that there was no corruption in the affair, and that the Contract Clerk did not refuse to sign it, and had nothing whatever to do with its execution.

EXECUTIVE STATE DINNER.

There were present at the Executive State dinner at the White House this evening, Chief-Justice Chase, Justice Nelson, Justice Clifford and lady, Justice Wayne and lady, Justice Miller, Justice Davis, Justice Field and lady, Senators Anthony, Sprague and lady, Cattell, Cowan, Cragin and lady, Dixon and lady, Doolittle and lady, Edmunds, Fogg, Frelinghuysen and Nesmith. This dinner was intended for the Supreme Court Judges and a few Senators whose names were selected alphabetically, except Mr. SPRAGUE and lady, who are of Chief-Justice CHASE'S family. The next State dinner will be given to the remainder of the Senators and some of the Representatives.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The proceedings of the House to-day neither contributed to the progress of the public business, nor to the reputation of that branch of the Legislature for dignity and propriety. During the morning Mr. BOUTWELL reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee prohibiting every attorney who has participated in the rebellion, or given aid to those who have, from practicing in any of the Courts of the United States. This bill is brought forward partly in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Missouri cases. Mr. BOUTWELL made a brief and unimpassioned appeal in support of the bill, and moved the previous question against the protests of the opponents of the bill, who urged its very great importance, and also the fact that it had never been printed or in any way considered in the House as reasons why debate should be allowed. The House sustained the previous question, and thereupon the Democratic members began a series of motions to adjourn, to postpone, to lay on the table, &c., &c., for the purpose of preventing a vote, as only one-fifth of the members voting is required to order the yeas and nays on any question. They were called upon every one of these motions until it was discovered that no quorum was present. Thereupon a call of the House was ordered. The roll was called, absentees again read, and the doors closed. Mr. BOUTWELL stated that he would yield to a motion to adjourn if the opponents of the bill moved that they would allow the vote to be taken without irregular opposition to-morrow, but the Democratic members promptly refused. The Sergeant-at-Arms was then sent for absent members, and brought them in one after another, each being called on by the Speaker for the reasons which led him to absent himself without leave of the House. During the interval the members attempted to amuse the House and the stragglers in the galleries by attempts at humor, but they were such desperate failures as to render the proceeding rather more dismal than they would have been without them. The defaulting members generally assigned illness, inadvertance or some commonplace reason, and and excused on payment of the usual fee to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. HISE, of Kentucky, was an exception. He said he left the House because he was fatigued by the labor of the session, and greatly disappointed at the action of the majority in refusing debate on one of the most important propositions ever submitted to the House. He saw no chance of being heard, or of doing any good, and therefore left the Hall. He spoke also of Mr. BOUTWELL'S opinion as expressed here as monstrous and horrible. A motion to excuse him on the usual terms was passed hastily by a *viva voce* vote, but many of the members evinced a good deal of indignation that he should be allowed to speak so disrespectfully of the majority and a motion was made to reconsider the vote. A motion to lay this on the table was lost—48 to 58. Mr. SCHENCK, who is nothing if not acrid and extreme, then stated his intention, if the motion to reconsider should pass, to move to impose a fine upon Mr. HISE, for uttering secession doctrines and assailing Mr. BOUTWELL, and styling his opinion monstrous and horrible. Mr. HISE disclaimed any personal disrespect, and in clear and forcible language vindicated his right to characterize opinions of members as severely as he chose. Mr. SCHENCK then made the point that Mr. HISE, in what he had said of Mr. BOUTWELL, had arraigned the action and opinion of the House, and that he therefore deserved some punishment. Mr. BOUTWELL said he took no exception personally to what Mr. HISE had said, and he hoped Mr. SCHENCK would not press the matter from any personal regard for him. If he thought the right of the House had been infringed, that was another question. He said the minority in complaining of restriction in debate, must remember that the Judiciary Committee had only two hours for reports and debate, and that while he conceded this subject could not be adequately discussed within that time, it was impossible to give more under the circumstances. Mr. HISE got an opportunity to make quite a long speech in perfect good temper and with excellent effect upon his relations as one of a small minority to the majority of the House, and really made a good deal more of reputation and capital out of the incident than any other of the actors in it. The motion to reconsider was withdrawn, and the business of hearing excuses went on. This was kept up till 8:30, when the call was suspended. A motion to adjourn was voted down, and the attempt to pass the bill was renewed. The opposition resumed their tactics, insisting that unless the majority would consent to a debate of at least an hour on the bill, they should persist in their resistance to its passage. The contest was kept up with spirit and perfect good nature on both sides until 10:30, when, on a calling of the yeas and nays it was found that there was no quorum. At 11 o'clock, on a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays were called again, resulting in 84 in the negative, and 7 in the affirmative. A call of the House was then ordered.

Applications were made by different members to be excused, and several attempts were made by some of them to escape from the House, but were caught by the doorkeepers and detained. Several appeals were attempted from decisions of the Chair, and Mr. LEBLOND became at one time very earnest in demanding what he claimed to be his rights. Otherwise the proceedings pending the call were entirely goodnatured. Up to 1:30 o'clock the call had not been completed.

Arrangements for the Sale of Gold—Business in the Land Office—Gen. Grant to Testify Before the Impeachment Committee—Mexican Affairs—Suffrage in the District—Military Matters.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

It is understood in Treasury circles to-day that the position of the Department with reference to the sale of gold, will not be changed by the bill just passed, but that for the present the sales will be confined, as for some time past, to the daily receipts from customs, when the same shall be regarded necessary. There is indeed no virtual change made in Mr. MCCULLOCH's former power, only that public notice is to be made of all contemplated sales. It is thought probable the Finance Committee of the Senate may amend the bill by making it more specific in the details.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns showing that during the month of December last, 14,854 acres of the public lands were disposed of at the local office at Boonville, Missouri. The entries for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead Act amounted to 12,228 acres. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just sent to the Register of the Land Office at Oregon City for delivery to the parties entitled thereto, ninty-seven patents for old settlement claims in that region of country, covering 3,606,704 acres.

GEN. GRANT AND THE IMPEACHMENT.

The impeachment of the President, it is now thought, hangs on the testimony of Gen. GRANT, which has not yet been called for.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Mexican advices received here report JUAREZ in possession of Matamoras, Monterey, Chihauhau, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, Agnas Calientas, Guadalajara, and the greater portion of the roads leading to the capital, so that in the event of a successful fight with the Imperialists, who had gone out to meet them, they (the Liberals,) would occupy the capital.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Mayor of Georgetown, District of Columbia, has given notice to all the male inhabitants, both white and black, above the age of 21 years, to appear before him and the Board of Aldermen, at the times named, for the preparation of the list of voters under the provisions of the late act of Congress to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. This is the first municipal movement here in this direction.

MILITARY MATTERS.

In compliance with the order of the Secretary of War, Assistant-Surgeon H. M. TULLY, United States Volunteers, will be relieved from duty as chief medical officer with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Arkansas by the medical director of the Department of Arkansas, and will proceed to his home and report from thence to the Adjutant-General and Surgeon-General of the Army for muster out of service.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. K. HOGAN, Surgeon United States Volunteers, will be relieved as chief medical officer with the Assistant Commissioner for North Carolina, by Assistant-Surgeon W. M. S. SMITH, and likewise proceed home and report for muster out of service.

Capt. ALFRED BARNITZ, Seventh United States Cavalry, has permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days. Lieut. E. M. Heyl, Ninth United States Cavalry, has permission to delay joining his regiment for twenty days. Brevet Maj. George W. Howland is relieved from recruiting service and ordered to join his company [illegible] the Department of the Missouri. The appointment of Acting Ensign F. J. Locke, United States Army, has been revoked. Paymaster Arthur Bucks, Jr., has been ordered to the United steamer *St. Louis*, off League Island, Penn. Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Griffing has been detached from duty in connection with iron-clads at League Island, Penn., and ordered to settle his accounts.

ISSUE OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

It appears from the official statement that the total issue of five-twenty bonds, under the act of March 3, 1865, was on the 1st of January, 1867, $266, 665,350; of which amount there had been issued in conversion, viz.: Of compound interest notes, $53,778,750; of five per cent. notes, $620,700; of seven-thirty notes, $108,255,400; certificates of indebtedness, $257,000; total, $161,911,850, leaving to be accounted for as sales, $103,753,500. The avails of the bonds have been used in the purchase of seven-thirty notes to the amount of $41,212,250, and the balance in retiring compound interest notes, certificates of indebtedness and temporary loan. The premium on the $41,212,250 of seven-thirty notes purchased under the acts of June, 1864, and March, 1865, was $1,724,899; interest on the same, $768,286; total, $43,704,935. The sales of five-twenty bonds amounted to $103,753,500; premium, $5,946,315; total, $109,699,815. The commissions paid on the sale of the Five-twenty bonds are as follows: To JAY COOKE & Co., on $67,930,700, at the rate of one-eighth per cent., $84,913; to P. M. MYERS & Co., on $3,167,500, at the same rate, $3,959; total compensation, $88,872. The commissions paid on account of Seven-thirty notes are as follows: To JAY COOKE & Co, $9,467,500, at the rate of one-eighth per cent., $11,834; WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., $486,000, same rate, $607; P. M. MYERS & Co., $454,950, same rate, $568; total compensation, $130,009.

THE LACKAWANA AT VALPARAISO.

Capt. MILBANK REYNOLDS, commanding the United States steamer *Lackawana*, reports to the Navy Department his arrival with the vessel under his command at the port of Valparaiso on the afternoon of Dec. 17, fifty-three days from Montevedio, by way of the Straits of Magellan and the channels leading into the Gulf of Penas. All on board were well. Capt. REYNOLDS reports that the Governor of the Chilian colony at Sandy Point hopes to get his Government to undertake the working of the coal mine, nine miles back from the beach, and represents the coal to be of good quality, but as yet nothing has been done in the matter.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

It has been ascertained from a proper source that the report which has been in circulation respecting the appointment of Brevet Major-Gen. TOWNSEND to the position of Adjutant-General of the United States Army, is at least premature. Adjt.-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS has not yet been relieved, and consequently his place is not vacant.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

The Speaker has laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to a resolution of that body concerning the loss of the steamers *Evening Star* and *Commodore*. The examination, he says, into the facts of the latter case was very carefully made, and though it develops so great disregard of the provisions of the law and of regulations governing this class of vessels, and of the lives of the passengers and crew on board, he regrets to remark that it is by no means of an exceptional character, save in the absence of loss of life. Our merchant marine service is believed to abound with incompetent officers, and it is not only to hold them and shipowners to a strict accountability as to the condition and equipment of their vessels and the competency of the crews engaged, but they must be required to consult and adapt their navigation to the ordinary safeguards with which science has provided them, or neglect them at their personal peril. To this end the legislation must be adequate and radical. It must go at once to the causes from which the disasters ensue and remove them. It must place responsibility on the shoulders of men who defy the law and seem to court action on the destruction of their vessels, known to be aged, worthless or unseaworthy ere they sailed. These men, after the occurrence of a calamity in which they have been the principal actors and which might have been avoided, humanly speaking, had they exercised a wise precaution, became emboldened by the facilities now presented for escaping the consequences of their crime, and held themselves in readiness to risk the enactment of another. This must be peremptorily met by stringent provisions of law both against the masters and the owners. Indeed, the report on the circumstances culminating in the loss of the *Commodore* and the *Evening Star*, demonstrates fully the necessity for speedy and just legislation at the hands of Congress to guard against such calamities and provide, before the danger is incurred, for the safety of passengers travelling on American ships. The communication was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

There is much excitement in the House over bills received from the Judiciary Committee in relation to the recent decisions of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

United States Supreme Court, No. 110. Samuel Harlan, et al., appellants *vs.* United States; argument concluded. No. 111. The United States, appellants, *vs.* The steamer *Pearl* and cargo, prize; case submitted. No. 112. The schooner *Flying Scull*, appellant, *vs.* United States; appeal dismissed, pursuant to sixteenth rule of the Court. No. 113. William Brobst, plaintiff in error, *vs.* John Brobst; dismissed for want of jurisdiction. No. 114. Edward Kelly et al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Samuel Crawford; case argued. No. 116, first case to-morrow. Adjourned to Wednesday at 11 A. M.

REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

JOHN BIGLER was rejected by the Senate as Assessor of Internal Revenue for California.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE DINNER.

The third State dinner of President JOHNSON took place at the Executive Mansion this evening. Cards of invitation were issued to the Attorney-General, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and a number of Senators and their ladies. A State dinner will be given by the President every Tuesday evening during the session of Congress, to which the members of the Senate will be invited, beginning at the head of the list, and inviting a number to each dinner. A number of Representatives, heads of Departments, and others, will also be invited each evening.

PERSONAL.

Hon. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, arrived here yesterday morning. It is understood that his presence here is in relation to the resolution offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. COOK, of Illinois, last week, asking an examination as to whether or not any officer of the Government had loaned gold, which resolution was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment. Mr. VAN DYCK was in consultatioc with the Committee last evening.

A MAIL ROBBER PARDONED.

The President has pardoned one QUINN, convicted of robbing the United States mail in Massachusetts, upon the recommendation of Gov. ANDREW, Postmaster-General RANDALL, and numerous citizens of Massachusetts.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations of the President: Edward Uhl, of New-York, to be Consul at Guatemala; Wm. W. Averill, of New-York, Consul-General of the United States for the British North American Provinces; George F. Kettell, of New-York, Consul of the United States for Rhenish Bavaria; Andrew J. Stevens, of Iowa, Consul for the United States at Windsor, Canada; Madison E. Hollister, of Illinois, Consul for the United States at Buenos Ayres; Wm. R. Whitaker, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-Orleans; Leroy Tuttle, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Washington, D. C.; James A. Hall, Collector of Customs at Woldersborough, Me.; Thomas McElrath, Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of New-York; Thomas H. Ridgate, Third Lieutenant in the revenue-cutter service, *vice* Thomas R. Marshall, resigned; F. A. Barnard, of New-York, to be Commissioner for the United States to the Paris Exposition; Robert S. Chilton, Commissioner of Emigration; Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office; Stephen J. Dallas, of Illinois, to be principal Clerk of Surveys in the General Land Office; Samuel M. Black, Register of the Land Office at Legrand, Oregon: Daniel Chaplin, Receiver of Public Moneys at Legrande, Oregon; Daniel Sigler, of Indiana, Register Land Office, Natchetoche, Louisiana; Edward D. Thompson, Register Land Office, Santa Fe, New-Mexico; Edward A. Allen, Receiver of Public Moneys at Omaha, Nebraska; Augustus L. Chetain, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Utah; Wm. Breeden, Assessor of Internal Revenue, New-Mexico; John S. McFarland, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second District of Kentucky; Benjamin Gratz, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Seventh District of Kentucky; Thos. Carlisle, Assessor Internal Revenue, Third District, Tennessee.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The following nominations were rejected:

Thomas J. Staples, Collector of Customs, Machias, Me.; Monroe Young, Collector of Customs, Frenchman's Bay, Me.; Wm. G. Crosby, Collector of Customs, Belfast, Me.; John M. Davy, Collector of Customs, Genesee, N. Y.; John Hanscone, Collector of Customs, Saco, Me.; N. Martin Curtis, Collector of Customs, Oswegatchie, N. Y.; John Atkinson, Collector of Customs, Port Huron, Mich.; W. F. Johnson, Collector of Customs, Philadelphia; Jos. R. F. Lanigan, Naval Officer, Philadelphia; E. S. Cockrell, Collector Internal Revenue, Eighth District Kentucky; H. J. Blanton, Collector Internal Revenue, Seventh District Tennessee; George J. Stealley, Assessor Internal Revenue, First District West Virginia; Thomas V. Shallcross, Collector Internal Revenue, First District West Virginia; Leroy Cafrau, Collector Internal Revenue, Ninth District of Kentucky; John M. Dake, Collector Internal Revenue, First District of Kentucky; John Bigler, Assessor Internal Revenue, Fourth District of California; Asa Faulkner, Collector Internal Revenue, Third District of Tennessee; Solon Chase, Assessor Internal Revenue, First District of Maine; John C. Sanborn, Assessor Internal Revenue, Sixth District of Massachusetts; John P. Kilgore, Appraiser of Merchandise, Philadelphia; W. B. Randolph, Captain revenue cutter service.

Yale College Elections.

The Senior Class of Yale College on Saturday elected JOHN W. SHOWALTER, of Minerva, Ky., Class Orator, and WILLIAM H. BISHOP, of Hartford, Conn., Class Poet.

The Junior Class on the same day elected the following Board of Editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine* for the ensuing year: Russell W. Ayres, Waterbury, Conn.; John Lewis, Suffield, Conn.; William A. Lynn, Deckertown, N. J.; William A. McKinney, Binghamton, N. Y.; Anson P. Tinker, Old Lyme, Conn.

The following gentlemen were elected Cochlaureati of the Junior Class: Coburn D. Berry, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles W. Bingham, Cleveland, Ohio; William P. Dixon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ira C. Hall, Covert, N. Y.; George Manierre, Chicago, Ill.; William Parsons, Lock Haven, Penn.; Thomas C. Sloane, New-York City; Samuel Tweedy, Danbury, Conn.; Edward J. Tytus, Middletown, Ohio.

The New-Jersey Senatorship.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN was this morning elected U. S. Senator for two years, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. WM. WRIGHT. The vote in the Senate stood 13 for FRELINGHUYSEN and 7 for JOHN P. STOCKTON. In the House, 31 for FRELINGHUYSEN and 25 for STOCKTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—Nothing is so encouraging to art as the encouragement of artists. The best dramatists in the world would droop into oblivion—even as SHAKESPEARE did—without the quick, keen instinct of the actor, from whence comes the duller but more permanent appreciation of the public. To recognise this useful office of the actor is always a duty as it is also a pleasure. Many admirers of Mr. BOOTH have thought it proper to regard him in the light of rejuvenator of the character of *Hamlet*. Physically and mentally he is singularly adapted to the part, and his success in it leaves no question as to his ability. It justifies the hint we have made above, and the pleasant ceremonies which took place last evening. After the curtain had descended on the last act of "Hamlet," the audience was treated to a series of Danish airs, and then arising again, displayed the scene set, in the centre of which stood a small table, upon which was a gold medal, the gift of sundry gentlemen represented in Committee by the following parties, who were upon the stage:

Wm. Fullerton, Esq., Gen. Barry, Admirals Farragut and Palmers, Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Maj.-Gen. R. Anderson, Hon. George Bancroft, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Hon. Charles A. Dana, J. J. Crane, M. D., Prof. R. O. Doremus, Prof. L. Agassiz, Oscar Coles, Esq., F. Barker, M. D., George W. Curtis, Esq., Wm. H. Appleton, Esq., C. E. Detmold, Esq., R. W. Weston, Esq., Bayard Taylor, Esq., Henry Peters Gray, Esq., Samuel L. Barlow, Esq., Hon. George G. Barnard, Hon. John H. Brady, W. T. Blodgett, Esq., Launt Thompson, Esq., W. H. Beard, Esq., Thos. Le Clear, Esq., T. Q. Ward, Esq., J. B. Murray, Esq., Jervis McIntee, Esq., A. Bierstadt, Esq., J. E. Russel, Esq., Thomas Ward, M. D., S. R. Gifford, Esq., W. Oliver Stone, Esq., H. T. Tuckerman, Esq., William J. Hennessy, Esq., Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Hon. A. Oakey Hall.

Mr. FULLERTON, the Chairman of the Committee, advancing toward Mr. BOOTH, handed him the medal, and said:

MR. BOOTH: You have deservedly won a position in your profession which few men have ever attained. The representation of one of Shakespeare's plays for one hundred consecutive nights, to overflowing and delighted audiences, is a triumph unrecorded in the annals of the stage until you accomplished it, and is well worthy of commemoration. But it is not alone your success as an actor which has attracted public attention, and called forth this demonstration. You have won alike the applause and respect of your fellow-men, and a numerous body of your friends and admirers, through their Committee now here present, desire to present you with some evidence of their appreciation of your genius as an actor, and their respect for you as a man, more substantial and enduring than the fleeting, though hearty plaudits, nightly heard within these walls. To that end they have instructed me to present you with this medal. Intrinsically it is of little worth, but as a token of the regard of your fellow-citizens, it possesses a significance far more valuable than the gold of which it is composed, or the artistic skill which has beautified it. It was thought proper, Sir, that this presentation should take place on the occasion of the play of "Hamlet," with which your name will ever be associated, and on the very spot of your greatest professional achievement, thereby affording your numerous friends an opportunity of witnessing it. But the time and place chosen for this ceremony have another and a deeper significance. They are intended as a recognition of your life-long efforts to raise the moral standard of the drama, and to encourage you in your future efforts to accomplish that result. In conclusion, Sir, I beg you to accept this gift, and at the same time allow me to express the universal wish that you may live to win new triumphs in a profession which your virtues have elevated and your talents adorned. [Applause.]

Then, taking the medal from the box, he advanced a few steps, and placed it around Mr. BOOTH's neck, amid the immense applause of the audience. When this had in a measure subsided, Mr. BOOTH replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: It is impossible for me to respond in fitting terms to the very graceful, eloquent and very complimentary words just spoken. And yet while accepting the beautiful token of your appreciation of my professional merits. I am proud to accept your estimation of me as a man. It behooves me to say that I am thankful. "Beggar that I am, I am poor in thanks." Accustomed as I am to conceal my own feelings beneath the player's mask, I find it difficult to give expression to my feelings. Therefore, I beg you will receive these three simple words—I thank you—the very utmost of my ability in speech-making, as the sincere, though humble, expression of a grateful heart.

Then turning to the audience he said:

"To you, ladies and gentlemen, to whom I owe so much, who have so generously, so nobly sustained me, I beg leave, likewise, to tender my most grateful acknowledgments. The debt I owe you can never be paid, but I trust to future endurance as an actor, and in my conduct as a man and fellow-citizen, ever to deserve your confidence and support."

The Committee then retired to an ante-room to partake of a supper gotten up for the occasion.

The medal is oval in form, surrounded by a serpent. There are emblematic flowers at the base, the skull of Yorick, two foils crossed, and the raven. In the centre, BOOTH's head as *Hamlet*; at the top the Danish Crown, from which hang two wreaths on either side of laurel and myrtle. The pin from which the medal hangs has in the centre a head of SHAKESPEARE, on each side Comedy and Tragedy. The motto is: "*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*" The superscription on the back is:

"To EDWIN BOOTH,
in commemoration of the unprecedented run of 'Hamlet,' as enacted by him in New-York City for one hundred nights."

At the close of Mr. BOOTH's remarks the curtain fell amid a perfect burst of applause that called and recalled him to acknowledge the courtesies of the house.

To-night, "Richard III."

THE LAST BATEMAN CONCERT.—Our readers must not forget that the last of the Bateman concerts takes place to-night at Steinway Hall. The troupe is one of the fullest ever brought to this country, and in point of excellence cannot be surpassed anywhere. Mme. PAREPA is in herself a host. Of Signor BRIGNOLI we need say nothing. His position in the favor of the public has long been established, and cannot, even now, be assailed. Of the younger members of the troupe the remembrance is still fresh. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS presides in the orchestra—an orchestra by the way which he has drilled to absolute perfection.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shipping at the Sandwich Islands—Massacre of Hawaiians—Nevada State Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

By the bark *Formica*, advices to Jan. 5 have been received from the Sandwich Islands. The ships *Golden Fleece* and *Berenice*, from this port, had arrived at Honolulu. There were a number of Chinese merchants at Honolulu who expected to take passage by the steamer *Colorado* for China. They will be disappointed, as the steamer does not touch at that port this trip.

The schooner *Moekeika* has been wrecked on the Southern shore of Molakie.

The report of the massacre of Hawaiians by the King of Pitts Island is confirmed.

In the Nevada Legislature, yesterday, the House appointed a committee to investigate the alleged charges of corruption during the Senatorial contest.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing the sale of $300,000 of State bonds bearing 1¼ per cent. interest per month.

Gen. MCDOWELL has ordered Companies I and K, Eighteenth United States Cavalry, and I and K of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, under command of Col. GREGG, to proceed by the next steamer to Drum Barracks, from whence they will march to the District of Prescott, in Arizona, of which Col. GREGG will assume command.

The ship *Commodore*, from New-York, arrived today. The ships *Celam*, on the 26th, and *Mount Walliston*, 31st of December, sailed from Honolulu for New-Bedford.

Flour is quoted as follows: Extra, $6, and Superfine, $5 50. Wheat—Prime shipping, $1 75 per bushel.

Mining stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, $1,870; Yellow Jacket, $1,000; Crown Point, $1,225; Chollar, $225; Imperial, $155; Belcher, $150; Ophir, $154. Legal-tenders are selling at 73⅛.

Indian Depredations—Fourteen White Men Surrounded by Them—Loss of Government Cattle.

FORT LARAMIE, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Indians surrounded fourteen men at Spring Creek, about fourteen miles from Mud Creek. They ran off CODE & DONALDSON's herd of cattle on the 26th inst. They are doubtless the same Indians who drove off the Government herd at Fort Laramie a few days ago. The weather is intensely cold, and pursuit has not been attempted. Unless this thieving is soon stopped, all the stock in the country will be run off.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Another Dull Day—Correction—New-York City Matters—Military Affairs—Bills of Local Interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

This has been another dull legislative day. Both Houses have been diligently at work, but their time has been occupied mainly with matters of local interest only, affecting the rural districts, and void of all importance to the readers of your journal.

AN EXPLANATION.

There is an apparent discrepancy between a statement in my letter of yesterday and the telegram subsequently sent you. This is easily explained. The popular excitement in Albany had entirely abated on Sunday, in consequence of the announcement that the passenger and freight trains would immediately resume their trips across the bridge. But at a late hour on Monday afternoon Mr. VANDERBILT, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CHARLOCK, Mr. SCHELL, and other persons controlling the Hudson River and Harlem Roads, arrived by special train for the purpose of testifying before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, and the interest in the question was at once revived. The Committee held its session in the Assembly Chamber, and there was a large attendance. The effect of the testimony so far taken has been to produce a decided change in public sentiment, which had previously run altogether in favor of the Central management. The Committee will be in session this afternoon and evening, and will proceed with the investigation.

NEW-YORK CITY MATTERS.

There is an apparent apathy in relation to the changes in the administration of New-York City matters which have been so confidently expected of the Legislature at its present session. But the lull is only temporary. Very radical measures will undoubtedly be passed at this session, but as the majority is so large in favor of them there is time for deliberation. They can be put through under the party screw at any time. Many rumors are afloat as to the nature of the changes contemplated, but any expression of opinion on this point at this time would be premature. The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs meets this afternoon to consider the bill heretofore noticed, introduced by Senator T. MURPHY, vesting the charge of the Parks and Public Places of the City in the Central Park Commissioners.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

It is expected that the Governor will send to the Executive session to-morrow, the name of his appointee to the position of Major-General of the First Division. There are but two candidates mentioned for the place, Gen. ASPINWALL and Col. EMMONS CLARK. A large number of gentlemen of the Seventh Regiment, are here pressing the claims of Col. CLARK. Gen. SHALER, who is understood not to desire the appointment, may possibly be nominated as a compromise candidate.

A CORRECTION.

The School Bill for New-York City and County, noticed in my letter of yesterday, was introduced by Mr. BERRYMAN, not Mr. BENJAMIN.

BILLS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

Two or three bills of local importance to New-York were introduced to-day. One of them, introduced in the Senate by Mr. LA BAU, purposes to consolidate the insurance interest, and is as follows:

ABSTRACT OF BILLS.

Senator LA BAU introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for any number of fire insurance companies, not less than five, to associate together under the title of the Underwriters' Guild.

Companies joining this Guild shall contribute to a common guarantee fund such sums as may be voted by a majority of the Directors.

The insured in every company belonging to the Guild shall have recourse for indemnity against the effects of the contracting company, against the contributed fund of the company to the Guild, against the guarantee fund; if the amount shall be inadequate to meet the loss sustained, then the several Insurance Companies belonging to the Guild shall meet the loss *pro rata*.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill providing that any officer who has served twenty years in any military company, may have conferred upon him, by the Commander-in-Chief, the brevet rank of Colonel. Each Major-General shall be entitled to four aids, with the rank of Major. Each Brigadier-General to four aids, with the rank of Major.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Mr. CREAMER introduced a bill providing that the Major-General of the First Division, National Guard, together with the Street Commissioners of the City of New-York, shall have full control of the Parade Ground in Tompkins-square.

Fifty thousand dollars are appropriated for such arrangement of the grounds as proposed.

LABORERS' SAVINGS BANK.

The bill to incorporate this bank, introduced by Mr. LEFEVRE, names as corporators Ira O. Miller, R. L. Darragh, G. W. Bradford, Joel W. Mason, Wm. A. Darling, Alex. Ward, Robert Wilson, G. N. Furguson, Fred. Kopp, G. R. Denton, Joseph Cudlipp, and others. Said bank to be located north of Fortieth-street, in New-York City.

The Railroad War.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The examination into the controversy between the Central and Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies was continued before the Assembly Railroad Committee this afternoon.

HORACE F. CLARKE, the only witness examined, testified that he was one of the Directors of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad; was likewise a member of the late Board of Directors. The difficulty between the Hudson River Road and the New-York Central was not of recent origin. It was almost traditionary. The Hudson had to suffer all the disadvantages of a consolidation without any of the advantages. This trouble comes a great deal from the Athens Depot. The Athens Road was constructed by Messrs. KEEP, VANDERBILT, DREW and WILLIAMS, and he believed Mr. RICHMOND. The Athens Road has an injurious effect upon the Hudson River and Central Roads. He had not the slightest fear that a railroad on the west side of the Hudson River would ever be built. Mr. BANKER told him (CLARK) that he had heard Mr. KEEP say that he would have revenge on Mr. VANDERBILT if it cost him his life. The knowledge of that fact had something to do with the trouble lately existing. The difficulties have now been settled amicably. The Hudson River Company pays a great deal of blood-money in New-York; have known 1,500 officials to have free passes.

Q.—How much blood-money do you pay? A.—Did not know; the road was struck by parties, and the road had to buy their peace; they must buy their peace or be in constant trouble; prohibit the Common Council of New-York from interfering with them on railroads, and you will have relieved the railroads from a great deal of trouble; I think there are suits pending now which could be hushed by the payment of money; I have advised money to be paid to settle lawsuits.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The bill to amend the Charter of the Troy Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was reported favorably; also the bill amending the Charter of the Vassar Female College.

BILLS NOTICED.

To continue the appropriation for the improvement of the Hudson River. It appropriates one hundred thousand dollars.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Underwriters Guild. To amend the charter of the New-York Commercial Association; it changes its name to the New-York Produce Exchange. An act for the benefit of the holders of the mortgages of the Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroad; it provides that seven-eighths in amount, of the bondholders of the Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroad, who shall acquire the tile to said Railroad, may form themselves into a corporation under the general laws of the State for the purpose of operating said road.

An act authorizing the consolidation of manufacturing, mining and chemical companies.

The bill providing for the erection of a Normal School at Posdam, St. Lawrence County, was ordered to a third reading; also a bill constituting eleven directors of the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn a quorum of the Board; also a bill to make applicable to all lake ports the present laws relative to wrecks.

The Buffalo Police Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress reported. An amendment moved by Mr. BENNETT, fixing the pay of the Captains at $1,000, was adopted. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

FERRY INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

By unanimous consent Mr. CREAMER offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The citizens of New-York and Brooklyn who are daily passing over the ferries plying between their respective cities, are at the present time suffering great inconvenience upon account of the inadequate accommodation furnished by the different ferry companies.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce and Navigation be authorized and directed to immediately investigate the present system of ferriage on the East and North Rivers, at the City of New-York, and that they report at an early day to this House a bill compelling the ferry companies to afford better security and protection to the public.

HORACE GREELEY ON THE FLOOR.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. HORACE GREELEY during his stay in the city.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns and cities of the State to the 1st day of April.

To authorise Cortlandt, Westchester County, to borrow money.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor, by his private secretary, sent in the following message:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1867.

To the Assembly:

I transmit herewith a special report from the Board of Commissioners, created by chapter 751 of the Laws of 1866. Having encountered embarrassments in effecting a sale of the hospital grounds as required by such enactment, the Commissioners deemed it expedient and compatible with the trust committed to their charge to suspend all proceedings in this particular, and to report the facts to the Legislature. According to these statements, further legislation is necessary before an advantageous sale can be made. The suggestions of the Board that authority should be given to the Commissioners of Quarantine to secure a landing and boarding station at some other locality, by the right of eminent domain, if it cannot be acquired by purchase, is worthy of careful consideration. The facts contained in the report bearing upon this and other matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission are of general interest, and their views and recommendations are respectfully submitted to the intelligent action of the Legislature.

R. E. FENTON.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BURROWS—To incorporate the National Savings Bank of Buffalo.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To the consolidation of the State Line with the Erie and other roads.

By Mr. OAKEY—To prevent obstructions upon piers and wharves in the City of New-York.

By Mr. LEFEVRE—To incorporate the Laborers' Savings Bank of New-York.

Mr. W. S. CLARK offered resolutions to the memory of DANIEL SHAFER, late Member of Assembly elect from Somerville County.

Recess.

The House held a special meeting this evening for the purpose of considering the Governor's Message.

Mr. HAVENS took the floor and discussed at length the issues of the day, taking ground in favor of the Constitutional Amendment and universal suffrage.

Kansas Senatorship—No Choice Yet Made—Senator Pomeroy's Chances Good.

TOPEKA, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The balloting for Senator for the long term in the Senate to-day resulted as follows: POMEROY, 16; LEE, 8; ANTHONY, 1. For the short term the vote stood: CARNEY, 9; THATCHER, 5; ROSS, 5; scattering 6. There was no choice.

In the House a sharp contest occurred as to which term should be filled first, which resulted in a ballot for the short term, as follows: CARNEY, 32; ROSS, 24; THATCHER, 14; KALLOCK, 8; scattering 6. There was no ballot for long term.

POMEROY's reëlection in the Joint Convention to-morrow is considered certain, and ROSS' triumph over CARNEY, for the short term, is regarded as equally sure.

Senator Howe Re-Elected—The Censure of Doolittle Concurred in by the Senate.

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Hon. TIMOTHY O. HOWE was reëlected United States Senator to-day. The Senate vote was: HOWE, 23; C. A. ELDRIDGE, 8; Gen. E. C. BRAGG, 1. The Assembly vote was: HOWE, 72; ELDRIDGE, 22; Gen. J. J. GUPPEY, 1.

The Senate, by a vote of 21 to 11, concurred in the resolutions which passed the Assembly last week by a vote of 75 to 21, condemning the course of Senator DOOLITTLE, and instructing him to resign. Thus Wisconsin gives the verdict on the course of her Senator. The Constitutional Amendment was made the special order in the Senate to-morrow afternoon.

Steamer Ocean Wave Sunk in Mobile Bay.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Three frame dwellings were burned in the Fourth District, involving a loss of $25,000, mostly covered by insurance.

A severe gale swept over Mobile Bay Saturday night, during which the steamer *Ocean Wave*, anchored in Mobile Bay, broke loose and struck on a snag and sunk.

The schooner *Fire*, also anchored in Mobile Bay, was driven ashore, but suffered no damage.

Custom-House Receipts at Galveston—The Remains of Albert Sidney Johnston.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Custom-house receipts for the last week were the largest known at this port, amounting to $32,500, nearly three-fifths as much as New-Orleans.

The municipal authorities and citizens are making arrangements to receive the remains of Gen. JOHNSTON.

Capt. JAMES E. LAWTON, of the brig *Golden Light*, charged with smuggling, was acquitted in the United States Court to-day, and immediately rearrested on a charge of perjury.

Crosby Opera House Prizes.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The following are the fortunate holders of the tickets drawing the principal prizes in the Crosby Art Enterprise:

First prize, A. H. LEE, Prairie du Rocher, Randolph County, Ill.; second and third, U. H. CROSBY; fourth, unknown—ticket sold in New-York; fifth, J. J. TAYLOR, Springfield, Ill.; sixth, unknown—ticket held in Boston; seventh, DANIEL RUSSEL, Boston; eighth, E. P. DWYER, Chicago; ninth, U. H. CROSBY.

Gov. Fletcher Sues the St. Louis Republican for Alleged Libel.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The *Evening Dispatch* publishes the report that Gov. FLETCHER has brought a suit against the *Missouri Republican* for libel. Damages are laid at $100,000. The suit is based upon a letter from Gen. R. C. VAUGHAN to Gov. FLETCHER in regard to the affairs in Lafayette County. The *Republican* editorial comments thereon.

Navigation on the Western Rivers.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 20.

The trains arrive and depart on time. No ice is coming out of the Mississippi River, owing to a gorge above; but in the Ohio River it is heavier than at any time during the season. Notwithstanding this, the port list shows arrivals from Louisville, Evansville, Nashville and New-Orleans, and connections are made from this point.

Railroad Communication with Council Bluffs.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Iowa division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was finished to Council Bluffs today, which completes the link between the seaboard and the North Platte—three hundred miles west of the Missouri River.

Kansas Legislature—Vote for United States Senator.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

In the Senate, to-day, POMEROY received 16 out of 25 votes for the long term. No balloting in the House, except for short term. No results were reached. Both Houses meet in joint session to-morrow. The excitement is running high.

Election of United States Senator for Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Gov. MORTON was elected United States Senator to-day over D. W. VOORHEES, Democrat. The vote in the Senate stood 28 to 19; in the House, 60 to 33.

The Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina—Action of Gen. Scott.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Gen. R. R. SCOTT has returned from South Carolina, after making satisfactory arrangements for the negroes to leave the plantations or contract within one week.

Gen. Scott and the South Carolina Negro Troubles.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Gen. SCOTT arrived here this morning, and left for South Carolina, where the negro trouble still exists. He carried with him the negro lawyer BRADLEY, whom it is said is the cause of the trouble.

Criminal Trials and Sentences of Prisoners at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

BARNEY MCCANN, who was tried last April for the murder of EDWARD PYE, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but who obtained a new trial, was to-day arraigned, when he pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

JOHN ALLEN, who murdered his wife at Saghkanic in the most revolting manner, was arraigned. He withdrew his plea of insanity, and his trial is set down for to-morrow. It is evident that he is either a maniac or a fiend.

GEORGE W. DAVENPORT, representing himself as a local editor of the Worcester *Gazette*, was sentenced to fifteen months' hard labor in the Clinton Prison for attempting to utter a forged check.

Large Fire at Mobile.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

A destructive fire occurred on Dauphin-street last night, by which four houses were destroyed. Loss about $50,000; partially insured. Three firemen were injured, but none fatally.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather**. It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The Cradle of Cupid

Was a rose the Grecian poets tell us, but had his birth been delayed till now Venus would have cradled him in the flowers from which PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS derives its voluptuous aroma.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—A Hundred Curatives in One.

Not the least striking merit of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS is the wide scope of their operation as a preventive and remedial preparation. As a protective medicine, they ward off all the diseases—and their name is legion—that originate in unwholesome air, impure water, exhausting heat, or other local or climatic causes. This alone would be sufficient to secure for any corrective and alterative medicine a world-wide and undying celebrity. But HOSTETTER'S GREAT SPECIFIC has a hundred other claims to the confidence and high consideration of the public. In dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, bilious remittent fevers, cholera morbus, cramps, cholic, constipation, general debility, premature decay, female irregularities, sexual disability, constitutional weakness, sea-sickness, flatulency, vertigo, fainting fits, hysterics, and all complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion and a disordered condition of the liver and bowels, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the most powerful, speedy, harmless and agreeable of all remedies advertised by the Press, or administered in family practice. For sale by all druggists.

New-York office, No. 38 Dey-st.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Surgical Lectures.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his tenth course of lectures on the Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera to those more advanced students and practitioners who deem it important to supply the acknowledged deficiency of the Collegiate course on this vital subject. The peculiar methods of operations and the various instruments invented by him for the radical and immediate cure of stricture, the cure of hernia, varicocele, fistula and hemorrhoids will be demonstrated, and the anatomy shown on the cadaver, and whenever admissible the operations at his private hospital. Certificates of attendance on the course will be given and full diagrams of each operation. The lectures will commence on the first of March. For terms, apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily and 7 and 9 evenings.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

PLATT—WHARTON.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, at St. James' P. E. Church, Bristol, Bucks County, Penn., by Rev. J. H. Drumm, D. D., JOSEPH HALL PLATT, M. D., to Mrs. ANNIE M. WHARTON, daughter of Jacob Van Orden, Esq., of Little Falls, N. J.

WORRALL—BURK.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Chambers, J. WESLEY WORRALL, of this City, to IDA K., daughter of James Burk, Esq.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WORRALL—MOUNT.—On Monday, Jan. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. W. Morrill, LAWRENCE WORRALL to GEORGIA A., daughter of Andrew Mount, Esq., both of this City.

DIED.

AVILA.—On Monday, Jan. 21, JANIE M., wife of Samuel A. Avila, and daughter of Wm. T. Avis.

The funeral will take place at the house of her father, No. 157 Duffield-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family and those of her father-in-law, John Avila, are respectfully invited to attend.

AIKMAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, of scarlet fever, LORA NASH, only daughter of Fannie M. and Augs. H. Aikman, aged 2 years, 5 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the house of her grandfather, Hugh Aikman, No. 16 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

BROWN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 19, EDMUND BROWN, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from New-York, via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st.

BOWRON.—On First Day morning, Jan. 20, HENRY C. BOWRON, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his residence, Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., on Fourth Day, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in attendance at Flushing to meet the 9:30 train from Hunter's Point.

BROOKS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, CHARLES H., only child of Charles H. and Mary E. Brooks, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 271 West 23d-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock.

BORDEN.—In Fall River, Mass., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, Mrs. SUSANNA BORDEN, (the mother of William Borden, of this City,) in the 71st year of her age.

CONOVER.—At Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

DEMAREST.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 20, DAVID DEMAREST, chorister of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts.

DUFFY.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 39 East 20th-st., on Monday morning, Jan. 21, JOHN P. DUFFY, aged 38 years.

His relatives, friends and associates of the New-York Stock Exchange, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., where a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul.

DE VOE.—On Monday evening, Jan. 21, JESSIE, the youngest daughter of Thomas F. and Lucy De Voe, in her 3d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further notice, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 80 West 13th-st. The remains will be taken to St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, on Thursday morning.

KNOX.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 21, of croup, SARAH ALGENIA, daughter of Charles E. and Sarah Fake Knox, aged 2 years, 4 months and 11 days.

Funeral service on Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, JOHN ROBERTSON, youngest child of the late Joseph L. Marshall, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., from the residence of his uncle, J. Alteus Robertson, 106th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 1 o'clock P. M.

McKENZIE.—At his residence, Quincy-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, WILLIAM G. McKENZIE, a native of Strathspey, Invernesshire, Scotland, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEAD.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, SUSANNA, wife of Wm. Mead, aged 25 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 312 Madison-st., near Gouverneur-st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

NACK.—On Monday, Jan. 21, MARY NACK, daughter of the late Matthias Nack.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church in West 21st-st., near 6th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) the 23d inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RAVEN.—Of consumption, at Curacao, W. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 1, CHARLOTTE A. OLMSTEAD, wife of John P. C. Raven, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

RIKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, ABRAHAM T. RIKER, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 24, at 2½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 84 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Passaic on Friday morning.

SEDGWICK.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at Stockbridge, Mass., SUSAN ANNE LIVINGSTON, daughter of Matthew Ridley, deceased, widow of Theodore Sedgwick, formerly of Stockbridge, and mother of the late Theodore Sedgwick, of this City.

The funeral will be at Stockbridge on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 3½ P. M.

WOOD.—At Northampton, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 20, WILLIAM WOOD, Jr., second son of William Wood, New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Raphael M. Columbus, the Consul of the United States at Paita, Peru, of the death, on the 20th of November last, at Tumbos, of HIRAM R. HAWKINS, United States Consul at the latter place.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 116.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at No. 6 Chatham-street, aged about forty-five years, stout built, bald head, wore a wig, light eyes, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: black felt hat, overcoat, sack undercoat, gray pants, heavy boots, blue woolen socks or stockings, white shirt, woolen undershirt; found on the person the following articles: one rule, chisel and key. For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Vails, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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For sale at all the principal groceries.

PH. EPPELSHEIMER, Agent,
No. 56 Cedar-st.

SOUTHERN RELIEF MEETING

IN THE

LARGE HALL OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

The undersigned urgently request their fellow-citizens to meet at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to take prompt measures for the relief of people of the South suffering from the want of the necessaries of life, in consequence of the almost total failure of their crops, in addition to the devastations of war.

Signed

JAMES BROWN,
JOHATHAN STURGIS,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
PETER COOPER,
WM. A. BOOTH,
DANIEL DREW,
STUART BROWN,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
R. H. McCURDY,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
WM. F. CAREY,
HORACE GREELEY,
NATHAN BISHOP,
TREVOR & COLGATE,
JAMES M. BROWN,
F. S. WINSTON,
H. A. HURLBURT,
R. B. MINTURN,
W. T. COLEMAN,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
DAVID OLIPHANT,
WILLIAM BETTS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
HENRY CLEWS,
GEORGE S. COE,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
DAVID GROESBECK,
SMITH SHELDON,
A. V. STOUT,
C. K. GARRISON,
HOWARD POTTER,
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR.,
And many others.

Hon. PETER COOPER will preside at the meeting, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. HORACE GREELEY and others will make addresses.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES

of all descriptions, and

STERLING SILVER WARE,

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,

And all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York,
And by Druggists and Apothecaries generally.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

American Express Company Proprietors.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made for forwarding property received by the MERCHANTS' DISPATCH, so that it will not be delayed, or subjected to any additional expense to the shipper or consignee, in consequence of the refusal of the Hudson River Railroad Company to allow connection at Albany without change of cars.

Deliver as heretofore at the Merchants' Despatch Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas sts.

E. CUMMINGS, Superintendent.

A. H. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 1½ Murray-st., N. Y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

The best Silver Watch in the market for $30, sent free of expense to any part of the country.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

KALDENBERG & SON, NOS. 4 AND 6 John-st., invite the smokers and public in general to call and examine their MEERSCHAUM PIPES and holders destined for the World's Fair. Send for cards and circulars.

Repairing, boiling, mounting, &c., &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNISHING goods for ladies, gentlemen and children at J. SWORD'S, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts. N. B.—Shirts, drawers, gloves, hosiery, &c., very cheap.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

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"Hopes and Helps, Aims and Aids, and Ways of Life," in one volume, $3; Indispensable—"How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave and How to Do Business," one volume, $2 25; "Education Complete, Including a Good Memory, Self Culture, and Physiology, Animal and Mental," $1; "New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character, and How to Read Them," 1,000 engravings, $5; "Story of a Stomach—for Dyspeptics," 75 cents; "Æsop's Fables," people's pictorial edition, $1; "Illustrated Chart of Physiognomy, in Map Form," 25 cents. "New Annual of Phrenology for 1867, with Bashfulness, and How to Overcome It," 20 cents. Sent by return post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT.

By Mrs. MUHLBACH.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Publish this day:
JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT.
By Mrs. L. MUHLBACH.
With Illustrations, 1 vol., 8vo, Paper Covers, $1 50;
Cloth, $2.

From the New-York Daily Times.

"The history of the introduction of Mrs. Muhlbach's works into this country is at once curious and interesting. While the war was in progress, a lady of Mobile received by one of the steamers which succeeded in running the blockade a copy of 'Joseph II. and his Court.' She had the enterprise to translate it, and a publisher at Mobile, Alabama, we believe, brought it out. Although poorly printed, and on dingy paper, it had an extensive sale, both on account of its intrinsic merits and because of the scarcity of reading matter in the South. Copies of the work afterward found their way to the North, and attracted the attention of lovers of light literature of the more substantial sort. Shortly after, Messrs. Appleton & Co. determined to republish all of Mrs. Muhlbach's productions, and commencing but a month or two ago with 'Frederick the Great and his Court,' they now follow up that volume with 'The Merchant of Berlin.'

Mrs. Muhlbach evidently does not aim to teach history through the medium of fiction. She simply uses the material that it places ready to her hand because it is available, and also for the reason that to some readers, tales ostensibly founded upon fact are more entertaining than those which are purely fictitious. In 'Frederick the Great' she exaggerated the faults or virtues of her leading characters to suit her own purposes, and because she thereby heightened the interest of the narrative; and in the 'Merchant of Berlin' she takes the same license, although to an extent less perceptible, because the actors introduced are not so prominent in history, and are, therefore, less popularly known. There is, however, quite enough of accuracy in her delineations to give her works decided value as pictures of the periods in which their scenes are respectively laid, and she, moreover, writes with a vigor so decidedly masculine that numerous critics have made the very natural mistake of supposing the writer to be a man—a delusion which she apparently aims to foster by announcing herself simply as L. Muhlbach upon the title-page of her works."

D. APPLETON & COMPANY have just published: FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. A Historical Romance. By Mrs. L. MUHLBACH. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her Daughters. 1 vol., 12mo. 434 pages. Cloth, $2. THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN. A Historical Novel. By L. MUHLBACH, author of "Frederick the Great and his Court." Translated from the German by Amory Coffin, M. D. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.

Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

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WHO BREAKS—PAYS.

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LEYPOLDT & HOLT,
No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

Filtration of Gases.—The dislocation or separation of gases naturally in combination, in different proportions, as those which constitute common air, has hitherto been a *chemical* process. But if we can separate the imponderable components of a beam of sunlight by filtration through certain solutions, so we can by means of a thin film of solid substance separate the nitrogen and oxygen of the atmosphere from each other, and even divide the volume of the former in the process. Several years ago Prof. Graham, by his discovery of dialysis, made a very remarkable addition to our accessions for chemical research, for by that means he enabled us to separate from solution of things crystalloid and colored substances, (the latter gelatine-like) in a state of great purity, by a kind of filtration. He has now greatly increased our indebtedness to him, by an extension of the same course of proceeding, to the separation of gases, enabling us to separate them in different proportions from those naturally occurring. A thin film of caoutchouc, or such a one as varnished silk, or the transparent balloon, made of India-rubber, has no pores, and is really impervious to air or gas, but the same film is capable of liquifying the individual gases, of which air is composed, alike oxygen and nitrogen thus liquidized, are then capable of penetrating the substance of the membrane, as ether or naptha does, and thus evaporating into a vacuum and appearing as gases. This permeating power of atmospheric air becomes more interesting from the fact that the gases are necessarily absorbed and condensed, the oxygen two and a half times more abundantly than nitrogen, and that they permeate through the rubber in the same proportions. Hence the rubber film may be used as a dialytic sieve for atmospheric air. It keeps back in fact one-half the nitrogen and allows the other half to pass through. This dialized air rekindles wood, burning without flame, and is in fact, exactly intermediate between air and pure oxygen gas, in relation to combustion. One side of the rubber film must be freely exposed to the atmosphere and the other side be under the influence of a *vacuum* at the same time. The vacuum may be established within a bag of varnished silk, or in a little balloon, the sides being prevented from colapse by a thickness of felted carpeting, or filling the cavity with sawdust. For procuring a vacuum in such experiments the air exhauster of Dr. Hermian Spengler is admirably adapted. It possesses the advantage that the gas drawn from the vacuum can be delivered by the instrument into a gas receiver placed over water or mercury. In Prof. Graham's opinion the surprising penetration of platinum and iron tubes by hydrogen gas, discovered by M. M. St. Clair Deville and Troost, is dependent upon a power in the metals to liquify and absorb hydrogen, possibly in the character of a metallic vapor. Platinum, in the form of zinc, a plate at a low, red heat, takes up 3.8 volumes of hydrogen measured cold. Palladium foil, from the hammered metal, condenses the extraordinary quantity of 643 times its volume of hydrogen at a temperature under 100 per cent. The same metal has not the slightest absorbent power for either oxygen or nitrogen; hence, says Prof. Graham, a peculiar dialytic action may reside in certain metallic septa, enabling them to separate hydrogen from other gases. In the form of sponge, platinum absorbed 1.48 times its volume of hydrogen, and palladium 90 volumes. The former metal, in the condition of platinum black, takes up several hundred volumes of the same gas. The assumed liquifation of hydrogen under such circumstances appears to be the primary condition of its oxidation at a low temperature. A repellant power possessed by gaseous molecules appears to resist chemical combination, as well as establishing a limit to their power to enter the minute pores of solid bodies. It is not now difficult to understand how Houzeau has condensed into fluid form, from the atmosphere, a substance having, he says, all the properties of peroxide of hydrogen. We foresee in the field of physiology many important applications of this discovery, from which may be anticipated results, hitherto vainly sought by ordinary chemical means of separation of substances unaltered.

The Pneumatic Evacuation of Refuse.—The want of communities for centuries has been a harmless and manure-value saving method of drainage, not only for the wet and dry refuse matter collected in streets and alleys, but for that which has passed through the human body. Apparently never before till now such a method has been tried at Hague, which holds a community of 80,000 persons. For this purpose pneumatic action is employed. A vertical pipe extends from the basement to the roof, from which it emerges. This has openings at the level of each floor, closed, if need be, with air-tight lids. When these are unclosed a strong current of air enters and passes up. This pipe is continued into a street-pipe ending in a reservoir beneath the pave, of boiler-iron. Each house-pipe is closed by a valve where it joins the street-pipe. A powerful steam-engine-worked air-pump, attended by an air-tight reservoir, travels the street. The former is attached to the subterranean reservoir and evacuates the air from the upright house-pipe. Then a floor valve is suddenly opened. The pressure of the air having forced the refuse matter to each valve; when it is suddenly opened the rush of air drives the mass thoroughly into the reservoir. As each valve is closed and the next opened, the steam-engine continues the air-evacuating process. Afterward the tender reservoir is tightly coupled to the other, and its contents are thrown into the first by pneumatic pressure. The street-engine, with its load, then retires, its contents are shipped to the nearest station, and thence placed under the surface of the soil. A steam-engine of ten or twelve horse-power, with three tenders, suffices for a population of 10,000. As a successful, even if not perfect plan of inoffensive and expeditious removal and subsequent utilization of fetid, decomposed and disease-provoking refuse matters, this plan must be hailed as a great contribution to the means of human welfare. New-York yields 500,000 cart-loads of such matter yearly, for the removal of which she pays $20,000. Its value as a fertilizing addition to soil, at the European estimate, is something near $2,000,000. What arrant folly to pretend that it is not criminal for us, without any endeavor to use it, to waste such matter in provoking disease. It is extremely probable that the obstacles to be overcome in doing it are less in New-York than any other city on the planet.

Oxygen in a Different State in Different Peroxides—Ozone and Antozone.—Our knowledge regarding the different conditions in which oxygen may exist, is constantly receiving new accessions. Not the least important of these is the fact, recently discovered, that the oxygen in the peroxide of manganese is in a very different condition from that in the peroxide of barium, a circumstance which is strongly confirmatory of the theory of Schonbein, that oxygen may exist in two opposite states, which is termed ozone and antozone—oxygen in its ordinary state, being a combination of both. It has been proved by recent researches that the oxygen in the peroxide of barium is in the form of ozone, and that in the peroxide of manganese, in the form of antozone. The consequences which follow from these discoveries are of a most interesting description, since if the two kinds of oxygen enter into combination, it is probable that the elements with which they combine exists in two allotropic states. The facts which demonstrate that the oxygen elements in the peroxides of manganese and barium are in very different states, are very remarkable, and are such as admit of no doubt. Thus the oxygen in the peroxide of barium has a less affinity for hydrogen and chlorine, since when it is acted on by the latter, hydrochloric acid will be found, oxygen being given off; while, on the contrary, hydrochloric acid is decomposed by peroxide of manganese, chlorine being evolved. It is worthy of remark that the oxygen given off by the peroxide of barium is in the form of ozone. Again, if peroxide of barium is treated with hydrochloric acid, paroxide of hydrogen will be formed; but if peroxide of manganese is treated with the same acid, ordinarily, water will be formed, and chlorine evolved. Sulpho-vinic acid, if treated in presence of peroxide of barium, affords either bicarburet of hydrogen or other substances; but if in presence of peroxide of manganese, aldehyde.

Peroxide of hydrogen may be formed by means of either peroxide of barium, or peroxide of manganese; but the two peroxides of hydrogen thus obtained are very different, since each will be decomposed by the peroxide employed in forming the other; and what is still more remarkable, they will decompose each other.

Sodium Amalgam Superseded in Gold-Saving.—The gold set free in extremely minute particles from crushed quartz, &c., is covered with an impalpable powder which shields it from the action of the mercury intended for its separation, and thus a considerable amount of gold is lost. In addition to this, the mercury thrown into a state of minute division by the agitation employed, being covered by the same impalpable powder, is incapable of reuniting; a considerable portion, therefore, assumes the appearance of fine powder, and is carried off with the refuse, and thus a large amount of mercury is wasted. These two sources of loss have caused a great diminution of profit. It was, however, fortunately ascertained that the brilliancy of the mercury is restored, so that it can run together freely and unite with the gold, with the greatest avidity, if a minute quantity of sodium amalgam is added to it. Hence, sodium amalgam is now an important article of commerce. It is considered highly explosive, and therefore very dangerous; but such is not the case. The explosive property of pure sodium, on coming into contact with water, is lost almost entirely when it is associated with mercury so as to form an amalgam. But sodium amalgam is now likely to be superseded by a far less expensive, and it appears not less urgent material. Caustic soda has not only been found quite as effective as sodium amalgam, but it is contested that the sodium in the amalgam actually assumes the form of caustic soda before producing its effects. A very simple experiment will show the efficacy of the soda. If a finely pulverized metallic powder is thrown into water, no amount of stirring will cause it to fall to the bottom of the vessel; it is rendered specifically lighter than the fluid by the coating of air which adheres to it. But if a very small quantity of caustic soda or potash is added, it will soon descend from the surface to the bottom. It is supposed that the minute particles of mercury also, and of gold, are prevented from coming into contact by a coating of air, which the alkali removes in a way which has not yet been ascertained. This, if the real, is perhaps not the only effect produced by the alkali. The potash of soda must not be allowed to lose its causticity by exposure to the air during transport, &c., or it will be ineffective; it may have become a carbonate without those who use it being aware of the fact.

The Facts of the Discovery of Animate Forms Deep in Chalk.—Mr. Luesey reports to the French Academy, that white chalk seems to be formed for the most part from an extinct aseed. They are fossil remains so small and so numerous that a morsel weighing 100 grammes may contain 3,000,000 of them. Independently, however, of these extinct creatures, says M. Bechamps, white chalk contains a generation of organisms much more minute than any hitherto known—more minute than any of the infusoria or microphytes of fermentations; and they are not only present, but they are living and adult. Though no doubt very old, they act with great energy as ferments, and in the present state of our knowledge, they are the most powerful I know, inasmuch as they are nourished on the most varied organic substances. If we take from the centre of a block of such chalk, either recently from the quarry, or if it has been for some time extracted, a portion of the substance, so that the results may not be supposed to be effected by atmospheric dust—crush this, mix it with pure distilled water, and put it under the microscope with the magnifying power of Nachet's No. 7 eyepiece and No. 2 object-glass, the field will be covered with brilliant points, often very numerous, shaken by a quick, trembling movement. It is generally said that these are animated by a Brownian movement. Not believing that this movement belongs to the molecules, and regarding them as living organisms, the smallest I had ever observed, I resorted to two kinds of proof to resolve the problem involved in this hypothesis. The first consisting in showing them to be ferments, the second, in isolating and analyzing them, that is to say, showing them to contain, carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen in the organic state. The name I propose for these small chalk ferments is "Microzyma creta." These organisms are to be found in many directions; they accompany various other ferments, they exist in certain mineral waters, in cultivated earth, where, no doubt, they play an important part, and perhaps a great number of molecules, considered as mineral and animated by a Brownian movement, are no other than microzyma. Such are the deposits of old mines of which I have treated. New-York, Oct. 19, 1866.—*Compte Rendue* LXIII. 453.

Lunar Caustic Superseded by Solar Caustic.—For a long time in the treatment of places to be cauterized, only the dreaded nitrate of silver (lunar caustic) was used to produce the caustic effect. We now use several substances, but Barnes substitutes for all these the sun's rays converged by a burning lens, in all cases, (cancer, &c.,) in which caustic has been used, and the morbid character of which has to be extinguished. This solar burning in far less painful, non-injurious, and far more effectual than escharotic substances or even hot iron.

New Application of Tuning-forks.—An instrument has recently been constructed at Paris which possesses great power and sweetness. It somewhat resembles a piano, but is far more simple, as the strings are replaced by tuning-forks, one for each note. The sounds are produced by hammers, and are very persistent unless brought to an end by removing the fingers from the keys and thus allowing the dampers to act.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign Items.

—A Paris correspondent writes: M. Emile de Girardin's new paper, the *Liberté*, has lately gained a great reputation as a culinary journal. Every day it was in the habit of publishing, by way of a guide to housekeepers going to market, the "bill of fare of to-morrow." Subjoined to this was a commentary upon the provisions of the season, signed by a certain Baron Brisse, who is, I believe, really a nobleman, and entitled to the name he uses. The success of Brisse's articles has been such that the professional rivals of the *Liberté* constantly say that Brisse's articles are the only things that sell his journal. Only to-day the *Journal Amusant* publishes a caricature of Girardin, in which he is made to enunciate this maxim, framed in his peculiar sententious style: "The kitchen is liberty (*La Liberté*.) Liberty is the kitchen; without the kitchen no liberty. I have said." Within these two days a rival to Brisse has appeared in the *Gazette des Etrangers*, who signs "Balthazar." He gives a daily bill of fare, and a review of the markets, but without any of the Attic salt of Brisse. This competition is at once met by Girardin by a change of programme. It is announced to-night that as Baron Brisse will bring out on New Year's day a gastronomic almanac, containing an elaborate bill of fare for every day in the year, the usual publications under his signature in the *Liberté* will be unnecessary. Nevertheless he will use his reputation to accredit publications of a different kind. Every day the *Liberté* will publish "a family dinner" of three dishes only. And every Sunday it will give the bill of fare of a grand dinner, selected by Baron Brisse from *menus* sent in by the public, and the one chosen will be attested by the name of the cook, whether of a restaurant, club or private house who sends it in. All this is admirably in keeping with the age of *panem et Circenses*.

—Mr. Jacob Bright, a brother, we believe, of Mr. John Bright, lately addressed a note, of which this is the substance, to Mr. John Morley, editor of the *Fortnightly Review*: "In an article in the *Fortnightly Review* of Nov. 1, entitled 'Public Affairs,' criticising the speeches of Mr. Bright, M. P., you say: 'The absurd inaccuracy of some of his statements—as, for instance, that all the land of Scotland is in the hands of twelve, and in England in the hands of one hundred and fifty proprietors—are serious blemishes in his oratory.' Again you say: 'His tone too much indicates that in his heart he has adopted the French maxim, *La propriété c'est le vol*.' What other interpretation can be placed on his saying that 'the poor only are fit to legislate for the rich?' As these things were never spoken by Mr. Bright, and as I cannot suppose that the editor of a respectable publication has invented them for the purpose of misrepresentation, you will not be surprised that I should ask you what report of Mr. Bright's speeches you had before you when you wrote the article in question?" Spicy correspondence ensued, in which Mr. Morley acknowledged that the article in question was contributed by a "Liberal Member of Parliament," whose name he refused to give. The inaccuracy was acknowledged, however, and a correction was promised, and Mr. Bright publishes the correspondence, with a letter addressed to this "Liberal Member," which closes thus: "You have done one service to the cause of Reform, and for that I thank you. By attacking Mr. Bright through miserable inventions of your own, you have given the strongest testimony which it is possible to obtain that the speeches whose influence you would fain undermine are themselves unanswerable."

—In *Blackwood's Magazine* for January we find this paragraph: "The Abbé Delille, an accomplished scholar and enthusiastic student of Virgil, of whom it was said that to hear him read the Latin poets was in itself to hear them explained, was once asked by an Englishman at a Paris dinner-party why he did not set to work to translate his favorite author. His reply, making all allowances for French compliment, was remarkable: '*Monsieur, donnez-moi votre langage, et je commence demain.*' In fact, in spite of this confessed unsuitableness of his own language, he had commenced already. His translation occupied him at intervals for above thirty years, and he had not completed it when he died. The number of various readings which he left behind him in manuscript shows the pains which he took with his work, and the fastidiousness of his own taste as a translator. Yet, even to a French scholar, the Abbé's version can hardly seem to convey much of the spirit of the original. His verdict as to the better adaptation of our own language to the task may be taken as true enough."

—The *Examiner* reviews the *Life of Percival*, by Rev. J. H. Ward. It says, by way of introduction: "The Americans are careful of the memory of their men of letters and of science. Of nearly every one of mark, very soon after his death, a full and painstaking biography is prepared, often eulogistic, but always valuable for its minuteness of detail and abundant use of the letters written to and by its hero. Of such books this *Life of James Gates Percival* is a very favorable specimen. Spending ten years upon it, Mr. Ward has more than succeeded in what he says was his only aim and purpose, "to give a plain and true narrative of the poet as he lived and labored." His volume provides interesting reading for the present generation, and will serve for compression when a brief description of the man is needed by students of American literature." The *Examiner* expresses the opinion that Percival's "writings, if they outlive him at all, can do so for at most one generation."

—In advertising a new work, entitled *A Path to Heaven*, the *Weekly Register* appends to the advertisement the following testimonial from Bishop Strain, Vic. Apost., Eastern District, Scotland: "I have looked through the *Path to Heaven*, and find it very complete; I think I may say unprecedentedly so. I heartily approve of it, and recommend it to the patronage of the Catholic body." The wording of this document reminds the *Pall Mall Gazette* strongly of the style of Capt. Tyler, R. E., Government Inspector of Railways, when certifying that a new branch line "is very complete, and to be recommended for public traffic."

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,
Late of Baltimore,
Law Office,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

WANTED—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR a little girl, to be brought up as one of the family. Any one in good circumstances wishing the company of a little girl, (whose clothing and education can be furnished,) to bring up in this manner, may address INQUIRER, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards common used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' NEW-YORK SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Office for receiving dry goods, clothing, &c., No. 14 Bond-st. For flour, provisions, &c., HARRIS, GAINES & CO., No. 15 Whitehall-st. Donations are earnestly solicited.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against delivering goods on fictitous orders purporting to be signed by us, an attempt of this kind having come to our notice. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

SEWING-MACHINES OF ALL KINDS TO rent and for sale. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 765 Broadway, two doors below 9th-st., up stairs.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,000 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Come and see it done every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORNER 21ST ST., continue to extract teeth positively without pain, at 50 cents each under Nitrous Gas. Teeth filled and inserted in the best manner, and [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

STOUT & DICKINSON,

Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.
T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
&c., &c., &c.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct $4,800,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of 500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40) 1,300,000
Say present total value of $6,300,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about $12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at 10,000,000
Showing a total value of $22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers.
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building.
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,168,136 57
Total Assets	$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.

JAN. 15, 1867.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

WANTED.
APPLETON EXTENSION BONDS.
GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.
GALENA SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN INTEREST BONDS.
WATERTOWN BONDS.
W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.

Office Star Fire Insurance Company,
Corner Greenwich and Dey sts., (North River Bank Building,) New-York, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FOR DIRECTORS STAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE,	JOHN R. FLANAGAN,
LEVI APGAR,	ROBERT P. GETTY,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
M. O. ROBERTS,	HORACE K. THURBER,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,	R. CORNELL WHITE,
JOHN F. PUPKE,	ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	ALLAN HAY,
EDGAR PINCHOT,	EBEN SUTTON,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
C. H. BROOKS,	JAMES FLANAGAN,
S. S. CHAMBERLAIN,	JAMES WALLACE,
CHARLES SPEAR,	CHRIS. H. LILIENTHAL,
WILLIAM W. OWENS,	ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
JOHN M. WHITE,	CHARLES B. RICHARD,
ALEXANDER BONNELL,	T. C. KIMBALL,
ROBERT McLAUGHLIN.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, GEO. W. SAVAGE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
(No. 108 Broadway,) New-York, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,	HENRY A. HURLBUT,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK,	AUG. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,	GEO. A. ROBBINS,
JAMES K. PLACE,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	CHAS. ABERNETHY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	DANIEL W. JAMES,
	ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

And for inspectors of next election,
JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT H. LOWRY,
ISAAC N. PHELPS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

The Central National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Jan. 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier.

It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

Union Pacific Railway Company, E. D.,
Office, No. 424 Walnut-st.,
Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE first mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

Office of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
Cincinnati, Jan. 12, 1867.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Jan. 20, 1867, will present the same for payment to L. L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 21st inst.

S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

Office of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

Office Morris and Essex Railroad Co.,
Hoboken, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Howard Insurance Company, of New-York, for a new certificate for three shares of its capital stock, in place of certificate No. 1,677 of said Company, standing in the name of William J. Roe, lost. E. P. CLARK, Attorney.

STOLEN ON THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1866, a CERTIFICATE of fifty shares in the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, No. 232, dated 29th of October, 1864. Persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, application having been made for reissue of certificate.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, Jan. 22, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107¼	108	June, 7-30	104¼	104⅜
Coupon, 1881	107⅞	108	July, 7-30	104⅛	104⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	105¼	106	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅞	108	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¼	105½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115
5-20 " new, '65	104¼	104½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114
10-40 Registered	99¼	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111¾
10-40 Coupon	99¾	99¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	110⅞
Gold	135¾	135⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	[illegible]
August, 7-30	104¼	104½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110½

Col. & Ind. Cen. R.R.

$8,000 7 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

A first-rate investment. Interest payable semi-annually at St. Nicholas National Bank. Apply to
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

Office Irving Fire Insurance Company,
New-York, Jan. 17, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, MARTIN L. CROWELL was unanimously elected President, vice Mason Thomson, resigned, and JAMES M. WILSON appointed Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by said election.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

The Market Bank, New-York, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAX assessed on the shares of this Bank remaining unpaid at this date has been assumed by the bank. Stockholders who have paid the tax on their stock are requested to present their receipts to the bank.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

Office Ashburton Coal Company,
No. 38 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on the 28th January, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

Office of the Montauk Steam Navigation Co.,
No. 171 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—NOTICE.—THE Bank of America having paid the State, City and County taxes on its stock from the Extra Dividend of Three Per Cent., declared Jan. 2, 1867, is now prepared to pay to its stockholders, on demand, the remainder of said dividend.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867	$1,423,923 27

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1867.

Home Insurance Company, Office
No. 135 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.

Office of the Bigelow Blue Stone Co.,
Malden, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati,
Railroad Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Co. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 21 until Feb. 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.

THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

New-Jersey Railroad and Tranportation Co.,
Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall,
New-York, Jan. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

Office of the Central Railroad Company,
of New-Jersey, No. 103 Liberty-st.,
New-York, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent and the Government tax, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to TUESDAY, the 22d inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

The Pacific National Bank,
New-York, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

Office of Republic Insurance Co.,
No. 153 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

D. E. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to 31st., both days inclusive.

JAN. 16, 1867. B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton-st.,) N. Y.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
Henry R. Conklin, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
No. 287 Broadway, Entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Sec. Peter Cumming, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. S. Bull, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contracter will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Office Superintendent Public Printing,
Washington, Jan. 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8,000 reams of superfine calendered printing paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT.)

3,000 reams quarto post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,000 reams double cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams double demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams folio post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams double folio post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (ENGINE SIZED.)

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1,700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1,200 reams measuring 25x38 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x34 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or for any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 3 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.,) in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the "Joint Committee on Public Printing," either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or C. WENDELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

Navy Department, Bureau Provisions and Clothing, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:

New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $250 payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. R. KIDDOO,
Brevet M'j. Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of
Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence,
No. 4 State-st., New-York, Jan. 21, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, 24th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

2,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,460 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

35,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

200,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid

10,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

10,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

2,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn meal, beans, hominy, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap and molasses must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour, corn meal, beans, hominy, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap and molasses will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner, of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON,
GEO. T. PATTERSON,
Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
Dated, Jan. 7, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.

Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH

New-York, Dec. 31, 1866.

MR. CHARLES COHN HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our firm.

COHN, LAZARUS & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO

New-York, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firm

BROWN BROTHERS & CO

New-York, Jan. 1 1867

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Department of the Interior,
United States Patent Office,
Washington, Jan. 5, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF THOMAS J. SLOAN, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in machine for pointing and threading screw blanks, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the Times, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $20,000 TO $25,000 can secure a half interest in a wholesale cash manufacturing business, established ten years since, and in successful operation. Address J. H. M., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS in Bricker's patented process of finishing and polishing wood. For State and county rights inquire of the patentee, at E. SEAR'S engraving office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY AT NO. 387 Bowery, in good location; every convenience; plenty of everything; done good business for the last 8 years. Will be sold low.

ROLLING MILL FOR RENT OR SALE.—Capable of turning out 4,000 tons gas-pipe iron, nail plate or merchant bar per annum. Address Room No. 198 Hoffman House, New-York.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED—TO practice in a country village; fine rooms and good locality; practice between $3,000 and $4,000 a year. Address DENTIST, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FIFTH-AV. STABLES, CORNER 44TH-ST. and 5th-av.; horses boarded with best of care; horses, wagons and harness sold on commission.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGHS. CARRIAGES.
1,000 STRAPS SLEIGH-BELLS.
BUSINESS SLEDS. 500 HARNESSES.
C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

COAL.

COKE $8 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $9 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 a 136 William-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress, a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; is capable of taking any capacity in a private house; would do chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room. Good City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker; five years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress by a competent young woman; who is very highly recommended from last employer in this City. Call or address B. M., at Harrison's, 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook and excellent washer and ironer, by a respectable young woman; has the best of City references; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 342 6th-av., corner 21st-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 Forsyth-st., in the rear basement.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation in a hotel, boarding-house or private family, as a first-class cook; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. To be seen at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 47 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD STEADY woman as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; has the best of City reference; was five years in her last place in the City; would go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is willing, neat and industrious, and an excellent washer and ironer; best reference given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young woman for chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; no objection to a boarding house; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; ONE WHO understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry, and has good reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, who does fine washing and ironing in good style, a situation in the City or country, or as general servant; wages, $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY from the South, is anxious to get a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at, or address MARY, No. 102 West 19th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as plain cook; will assist with the washing; City references. Can be seen at No. 136½ 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEW-ENGland young woman; also a German girl to cook, wash, iron and do general housework. Can be seen at No. 166 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a good private place; good reference given. Address, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a young woman, as laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 147 East 32d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAable girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or would take care of a child and sew; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a lady thoroughly competent to discharge its duties; good references furnished, if required. Address Box No. 4,527 General Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good reference given. Call at No. 678 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands family cooking, soups, game and pastry; would do washing if required; City reference. Call at No. 101 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as clerk; references given. Address M. J. T., Station G., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—FAMILY SEWING FOR A Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at No. 245 East 52d-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—An experienced seamstress, who works in private families by the day, has leisure for a few more engagements; understands dressmaking, family sewing, &c., and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; reference first-class. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station F.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day in families; can cut boys' and children's clothes; has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 193 East 20th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or coachman and groom; has the best City references from last employers. Call or address for two days at Mr. Robert Lowden's harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR assistant shipping clerk in a dry goods commission, jobbing or cloth house; can mark, pack and ship goods; first-class reference from last employers. Address K, [illegible]

WANTED—BY A [illegible] Frenchman, 21 years of age, [illegible] English and German. Address Ch. D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION [illegible] Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] ness [illegible] COACHMAN, Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY OF 15 A SITUATION in a [illegible] of Young & Elliott, No. [illegible] be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener [illegible] several [illegible] where; [illegible] J. G., Box No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class [illegible] business [illegible] Address [illegible] stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble [illegible] understands [illegible] employed [illegible] Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or [illegible] with [illegible] with good [illegible] Address [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young [illegible] ly understands [illegible] try; can [illegible] employed. Address EDWIN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office, No. 5, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A [illegible] and is willing [illegible] generally. Address J. F., Box No. 251 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible] private [illegible] stands [illegible] dress J. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] ble [illegible] for two days at No. 345 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; A competent [illegible] ble, to at[illegible] must be [illegible] manners. Apply to Mrs. LYON, No. 41 West 37th-st., from 5 to [illegible]

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and [illegible] cultivate [illegible] business [illegible] West 37th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS MAN, to [illegible] which is [illegible] character [illegible] Box No. 2[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY GOOD woman [illegible] no objection [illegible] Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT WOman [illegible] nurse and [illegible] 109 West [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman [illegible] those with [illegible] 38th-st., [illegible]

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WHO is w[illegible] at No. 30 West [illegible]

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED—AN OLD EXPErienced [illegible] read proof [illegible] petent ma[illegible] liberal w[illegible] charge of [illegible] this City. [illegible] six days. Applications in writing will be received for [illegible] Post-office [illegible]

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute [illegible] tions [illegible] nurses [illegible] for girls [illegible]

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED—A young [illegible] to act as [illegible] graphic [illegible] Address [illegible]

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO can [illegible] No. 1,317 Post-office. Salary, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Jan. 26
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Feb. 2
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 6
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Feb. 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER "PERSIA" MUST be on board at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, before 8 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 23d instant. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO	Jan. 30
HECLA	Feb. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 2.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 16.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers, commencing with the WM. PENN, to sail Saturday, March 2. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Excursion tickets, available for six months, issued at a reduced rate.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY	Jan. 26
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY	Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY	Feb. 23
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY	Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon........$100 | Lower Saloon........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN	SATURDAY	Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON	SATURDAY	Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE	SATURDAY	Feb. 9

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 175 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA sails	SATURDAY	Jan. 26
CALEDONIA sails	SATURDAY	Feb. 2

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CHANGE OF SAILING DAY. EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships

MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	SATURDAY	Jan. 26
EAGLE	GREENE	SATURDAY	Feb. 2
COLUMBIA	BARTON	SATURDAY	Feb. 9

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. SEHM, Jan. 29.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20.

From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.

WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $344 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. One of the favorite and elegant steamships—QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA—will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. CROWELL will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Feb. 2.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½ feet beam.

One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 32 feet beam.

One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam.

AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 26½ feet beam.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 25½ feet beam.

Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs.

Apply to C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY give notice that the agreements heretofore existing between this Company and the New-York Central Railroad Company having been recognized by the New-York Central Railroad Company, arrangements satisfactory to both companies, for the transaction of their passenger and freight business, have been made.

Passengers will be ticketed and luggage checked on and after 20th inst. as heretofore.

The same will be observed as to freight.

C. VANDERBILT, President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Ricade.

FOR SALE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Office Nos. 4 and 6 Pine, Room No. 3,

Has for sale a large number of first-class houses on FIFTH, MADISON and PARK Avenues, and on the principal streets in the most desirable parts of the City.

Also, BUSINESS PROPERTY in improving localities.

Parties having properties to SELL or LEASE are respectfully solicited to place them in his hands, and may be assured of proper and prompt attention.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,261 New-York Post-office.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.

FOR SALE.

One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.

TRUSTEES:

Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,	Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,	Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash,	Mr. Robert W. Hyman,

Mr. Walter Briggs.

Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson; mansion large; all modern improvements; in perfect order and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement; greenhouses and graperies; the outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, gravelled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed; one of the few places of its class for sale in this choice locality, with the furniture, garden and farming utensils; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, on Park-av., Murray Hill, one of the most complete, desirable and substantially-built residences in this City. The house is located on one of the best corners, is about 40 feet wide, with every convenience; built and furnished without regard to cost; there are five lots of land in all; price for the whole establishment, including furniture, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOT TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 18 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $45,000. No offer for a less amount will be attended to, and no application from a real estate broker will receive the least notice. Apply to P., Box No. 906 Post-office, or No. 18 Waverley-place.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STOY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, finished in the very best manner, with walnut stairs, walnut trimming, marble tiling and a splendid billiard-room, complete, with all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 234 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A VALUABLE CORner property, suitable for store purposes, in a central business location near Broadway; ten years' lease; price moderate; terms easy; title perfect. Address OWNER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A FARM FOR SALE—ONE HALF MILE from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, Westchester County, containing 68 acres. For particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBURY, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-story brick house No. 214 East 32d-st.; lot 19x99 feet. In best order; gas, water, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN BENTO & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE HALF interest in the Rome, Ga., steam-engine and machine works, covering five acres, in operation.

ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. —A plot of ground, 150 feet front and 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BARGAINS—FARM 72 ACRES, ONE HOUR BY rail; three flouring mills; four country stores; six hotels, and several small places.

JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR SALE—This well-known hotel, with furniture, &c. Inquire of JAMES WEST, Tarrytown.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PLOT OF GROUND ABOUT 100 feet square, within half a mile of the water, in this City, below 10th-st. Address Post-office Box No. 1,106, with location and lowest cash price.

TO LET.

TO RENT—ON GRAMERCY PARK, A STRICTly first-class furnished house, in style unsurpassed; will only be rented to a small family for eight months, or perhaps longer, and possession will be given at a day's notice. Price $500 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET ON BROADWAY,

THE NEW WELL-LIGHTED FIVE-STORY DOUBLE STORE, FINISHED IN MODERN STYLE. NOS. 455 AND 457 BROADWAY,

west side, adjoining southwest corner Grand-st. The building is 48x112 feet, with rear entrance, if desired, of 22x96 feet, and will be let either entire or subdivided. The lofts are elegantly finished. Apply to Mr. CODLING, on the premises, from 12 to 6 o'clock, or to

E. H. NICHOLS,
No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, to let, situated on Murray Hill, near Lexington-av., 25x125 feet, to a private family without small children, for six months, from the 25th February; the house is elegantly furnished; Steinway grand piano-forte, billiard table, extra sized stalls for four horses, and carriage room for five vehicles; rent, $400 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT HAVERSTRAW, Rockland County, the store and dwelling attached to the same, formerly occupied by Messrs. De Noyelles & Gurnee, being a first-class stand for business for an enterprising man. Inquire on the premises, or of H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av.

UNION-SQUARE, SOUTH SIDE—FINE corner property to lease; also, 50x200, on Broadway, above Broome-st., and several fine stores between Duane and 14th sts., for sale, lease and rent.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$30, $25 AND $20 PER MONTH.—TWO-story cottage, verandah front; also, store and three rooms and four floors, four and six rooms each. Apply to C. WOOD, Agent, or P. VAN GEISEN, stone-store, Broadway above 51st-st.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEAR Broadway, 32 by 64, four stories, elegantly furnished; has all the modern improvements. For terms and permit apply at No. 37 Water-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE BUILDing No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—FOUR LOFTS AND HALF of store, at No. 45 Dey-st.

MOORE & NICHOLS, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR A YEAR OR MORE, a small house or part of a house, within forty miles of New-York, for a family of three. Address, with particulars, BUTLER, Box No. 4,055 Post-office, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM, SUITABLE for a single gentleman; convenient to bath-room. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE CHILDREN, within a convenient distance of the City, where their morals, manners and education can have a parent's care and attention. Address W. S. W., Box No. 3,223 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY HAS HANDsomely furnished rooms to let at No. 131 West 30th-st., to gentlemen desiring home comforts and willing to pay liberally.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A ROOM, with fire and gas, suitable for two persons; also, a hall room to let, with board. Apply at No. 201 West 19th-st., one door below 8th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.

JOSEPH PURCELL.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ROMAN, FLORENTINE AND CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, AGATE, MARBLE AND ALABASTER VASES, TAZZAS, MOSAIC TABLES, &c.

Just landed, ex ship *Sophie Pelt*, from Leghorn.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at salesroom

NOS. 940 AND 942 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.,

the largest and most varied assortment ever offered at auction in this City. Among the works of art will be found life-size busts of Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, Tasso, &c., with elegant Florentine marble pedestals; statuettes and groups of Venus in the Shell, Dancing Girls of Canova, Three Graces, &c.; also, Tazzas, Etruscan and Pompeian Vases, &c. The attention of ladies and the public is requested, as the sale will be peremptory, by order of the importer, Signor Tosello Bensi. They are

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

FORTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE.

30,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, inst., at 12 o'clock noon,

30,000 TONS

of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February, 1867.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,

LATE SALESMAN WITH E. H. LUDLOW & CO., SALESROOM NO. 63 LIBERTY-STREET.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.,

BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A DEALER.

THEALL & BROTHERS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Jan. 23,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 438 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., a very large assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, curtains and shades, together with a great variety of other goods usually found in a dealer's stock.

Catalogues early on morning of sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

No. 52 BARCLAY-ST.—The most substantial, elegant and convenient five-story and basement marble-front store and building; the lot is 25x100; the building as follows: basement and store 25x95, the second, third, fourth and fifth stories 25x85.

Map and particulars at the office.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS' OFFICE,
No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1867.

LARGE SALE OF DAMAGED AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at Government Storehouse, Hanover-st., Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following-named articles of Damaged and Condemned Quartermaster Stores, viz.:

ANCHORS, AXES, IRON BARS, SADDLE-BLANKETS, BRUSHES, PENDANT ARMS, GAS BRACKETS AND BURNERS, SADDLE-BAGS, WATER-BUCKETS, CHAIRS, BATH-TUBS, MULE-COLLARS, CYLINDERS, SPADES, HATCHETS, HORSESHOES, HARNESS, HALTER AND BREAST CHAINS, HALTERS AND CHAINS, AMBULANCE AND WAGON FELLOES, WAGON-BOWS, BRASS COCKS, assorted, IRON BEDSTEADS, BOILERS, STEAMER CASTINGS, GALVANIZED IRON, ASSORTED IRON, IRON PIPE, LEAD PIPE, GAS PIPE, ASSORTED LOCKS, SCALES, GUM AND LEATHER HOSE, COOKING RANGES AND STOVES, HEATING STOVES, ARMY AND EXPRESS WAGONS, WAGON SPOKES, WHEELBARROWS, TABLES, DESKS, WRENCHES, WHIPS, ZINC. Also a large assortment of VARIOUS TOOLS, TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

The property must be removed within FIVE (5) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office.

TERMS—CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Brevet Maj. U. S. Army.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 24, at 4 o'clock, RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS, from a private library, embracing choice and scarce works in various departments, including fine editions of French and Spanish Literature, and valuable Classical Works, &c. Catalogues now ready and the books are on view.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 25, at 4 o'clock, LAW LIBRARY—Comprising Reports of several States and of the Federal Courts, Commentaries, Statute Laws, Digests and new Elementary Works, &c. Also a collection of Scarce Trials. And also a black-walnut bookcase. Catalogues are ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD AND LUDLOW STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Peter Schenck, Esq., Executor:

THIRD-ST.—The two-story brick-front house and lot, situate on the north side of 3d-st., between Lewis-st. and Avenue D, and known as No. 349. Lot 20x96.

LUDLOW-ST.—The two-story brick-front house and lot, situate on the west side of Ludlow-st., between Rivington and Delancey-sts., and known as No. 121. Lot 19x87.6.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 61ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

4TH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF 61ST-ST.—4 lots, 25x100 feet each.

61ST-ST.—8 lots on north side of 61st-st., in the rear of the above, each 25x100.5.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WAVERLEY-PLACE—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 28 and 29, northeast corner of Macdougal-st., 27 and 28 feet wide by 125 feet deep; two fine stables in the rear; all in first-rate order. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Harlem Chemical Works, 112th and 113th sts., 1st-av., New-York City, about 175 tons of Cumberland Coal. Terms, cash at time of sale.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL,
MOUNT VERNON, Ala., Jan. 13, 1867.

A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. 5, 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:

120,000 pounds gun metal,	225 sets harness, artillery,
155,000 pounds shot and shell,	2,400 cavalry saddles,
9,000 pounds old lead,	5,000 pounds brass,

247 running gears of carriages and caissons. Also, a lot of condemned infantry accouterments, collars, saddles, (artillery;) wheels, old canvas, &c.

The following property at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:

350,000 pounds gun metal.

650,000 pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.

About 4,000 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at 25,000 pounds.

TERMS.

Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

MORRIS SCHAFF,
Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS,
NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Jan. 23,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

RARE BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, SCARCE PRINTS and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—The remainder of the collection of J. B. Fisher, Esq., of Austerfield Farm, N. J.

Among the illustrated books, "Barlow's Columbiad," 90 extra illustrations; "Cooper's Naval History," with 27 autographs, 52 portraits and 17 views; "Dunlap's American Theatre," with 70 autographs, 64 portraits and 10 other illustrations; "Haydon's Autobiography," 3 vols., 71 autographs and 172 portraits; "Leigh Hunt's Autobiography," 3 vols., 10 autographs and 69 portraits; "Mathias' Pursuits of Literature," 18 autographs and 160 portraits, &c., &c., together with many other very rare, valuable and curious books.

Catalogues ready.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M.,

THE PRIVATE LIBRARY

Of the late Rev. Robert Travis, Jr., of New-Jersey, embracing theological, standard and miscellaneous books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 28 and 29, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY,

Containing a large assortment of standard and popular literature, standard works in history, poetry, biography, travels, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE NEW-YORK STORE PROPERTY—Nos. 85 and 87 John-st., cor. of Gold-st. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, the two five-story and cellar brick stores, built in the most perfect manner and of the best materials, each store 20 feet 8¼ inches by 80 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 359 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the stock, tools, fixtures and machinery for the manufacture of merchandise tags, direction labels, and pocket tablets, belonging to the firm of Whitmore & Bell. Also, a valuable lease of the second floor of No. 163 Broadway, having four years to run, from the 1st of May next.

The sale will commence at No. 163 Broadway, and will conclude at No. 38 Beekman-st. Terms cash.

R. W. POTTER, Receiver.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 BROADWAY,
LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, FRENCH CHINTZES, LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COMFORTABLES, FLANNELS, &c.
No. 809 BROADWAY,
Between Eleventh and Twelfth sts.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.
Will continue to offer this week
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EPINGLINE POPLINS,
BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,
STRIPED POPLINS,
GRANITE POPLINS,
VALENCIA POPLINS,
ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES AND COBURG CLOTHS.

French Merinoes at 62½c. and upward.

Empress Cloths, all wool, at 55c., sold in October at $1 25.

French Poplins at 65c., sold in October at $1 25.

Epingline Poplins, all silk and wool, at 90c., sold earlier at $1 75.

Black and Colored Alpacas from 25c. per yard upward.

Black and Colored Paramattas from 25c. per yard upward.

Bright Plaid Poplins, double-fold, at 50c., sold earlier at $1.

Striped Poplins at 37½c., sold earlier at 75c.

Silk Plaid Poplins at 44c., sold earlier at 87½c.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
WILL CONTINUE
TO OFFER THIS WEEK
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LINENS, DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS,
TICKINGS, CRASHES,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
ALSO,

A full stock of the most approved brands of SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, at greatly reduced prices.

Semper Idem, Lonsdale and Androscoggin.

4-4 Bleached Muslins at 25c. per yard.

Wamsutta Muslins, (the genuine brand,) at 32½c.

New-York Mills, 37½c.; Amoskeag Muslins, 18c.

Good Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at 12½c., 15c., and up.

Damask Napkins, full size, all linen, at $2 50 per dozen.

Linen Damasks, heavy, at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c. per yard.

Real Russia Crashes at 12½c., 14c. and 15c. per yard.

ALSO,

5 cases extra stout 8-4 Sheeting, (bleached,) only 55c. per yard.

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BANKRUPT STOCK OF LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND GENTLEMEN'S

Lambs' wool and merino Winter undergarments and hosiery, just purchased at auction at a great sacrifice.

Gents' stout merino vests and drawers, only 75c. and 80c. to $1 50 each.

Ladies' stout merino vests and drawers, only 50c., 60c., and 75c. to $1 25 each.

Misses' stout merino vests and drawers, only 50c. and 60c. to 90c. each.

Gents' merino and lambs' wool half-hose, at 20c., 22c. to 30c. per pair.

Ladies' merino and lambs' wool hose, at 20c., 22c. to 30c. per pair.

Misses' merino and lambs' wool hose, only 10c., 12½c., 14c., 18c. and upward.

The prices of most of the above hosiery is less than fifty cents on the dollar of the original value.

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DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

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LADIES' BONNETS AND FURS AT half price; mink, ermine and squirrel furs at half price; also children's hats and furs. Velvets and satins cut bias. This is valuable.

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FINE ARTS.

FINAL AND CLOSING SALE OF THE BRITISH FINE ARTS PUBLISHING COMPANY'S stock of ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS, framed and unframed, the works of the best modern artists, will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Jan. 24 and 25, at the store No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., at 3½ o'clock.

Messrs. BANGS & MERWIN, Auctioneers.

Sale positive, without reserve. Now on view.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

PROF. D'EGHENT,

whose successful method of teaching

FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN,

and other European languages has received the highest approbation from some of the most distinguished families in this City, where he is giving private instruction, will open

CLASSES

for a limited number of

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

on the 28th of January.

For particulars address Prof. D'EGHENT, in care of GEO. W. CLARKE, Rector of Mount Washington College, Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

Translations promptly attended to.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

AT $20.—BUSINESS COURSE, BOOK-KEEPing, writing, arithmetic, grammar, reading, spelling, &c., every day and evening; twelve private rooms. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery; Brooklyn College removed to No. 349 Fulton-st.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

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MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 28 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

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BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.

THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the talented comedienne,

MRS. G. C. HOWARD,

in her original personation of

TOPSEY. TOPSEY. TOPSEY.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7 3-4

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its

ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.

On exhibition at all hours, the

ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, CURIOSITIES FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE under contribution.

OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS

of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.

GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds. COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and

OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

In active preparation a

MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

H. W. DERBY'S
NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 BROADWAY,
(Opposite Wallack's Theatre.)
GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
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ROSA BONHEUR'S
world-renowned
"HORSE-FAIR."
EASTMAN JOHNSON'S
splendid picture of
"THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME."
LOUIS GALLAIT'S
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J. F. CROPSEY'S
beautiful picture of
"THE INDIAN SUMMER."
E. LEUTZE'S
celebrated work, called
"LADY GODIVA."
and a number of other
SUPERB WORKS OF ART,
BY
THE MOST RENOWNED ARTISTS,
Both native and foreign.

No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

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CINDER-LEON AND MADAGASCAR BALLET TROUPE, under the sole direction of Mlle. KELLIFANTE. THE ONLY LEON, Premier danseuse assoluta; Mlle. NELSE SEYMOURGALI, Mlle. ALLENALINA, Mlle. PRICINI, and imported gentle Coryphees. Seats secured six days in advance.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

THIS EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2.

M. HARTZ, the Illusionist.

THE BASKET TRICK, THE GOBLIN HEAD, and new wonders and miracles will be introduced.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. Matinee, doors open at 1½. The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

STEINWAY HALL.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce to the public of New-York that he will give the last Concert of his season of 1866-7 on

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock,

on which occasion the following artists will appear:

Mme. PAREPA,	Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI,	Signor FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,	Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. J. L. HATTON.	Mr. G. W. COLBY,

Mr. THEO. THOMAS and full Orchestra.

Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, 547 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.—WANTED, A complete set of scenery, &c., suitable for parlors or a small hall. Address, with particulars, STAGE MANAGER, Station A.

LECTURES.

LECTURE
BY
MR DE CORDOVO.
SUBJECT:
"THE GENTLEMAN FROM ENGLAND."

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in West 21st-st., east of 6th-av, (Rev. Dr. A. R. THOMPSON'S.)

Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the door, or at Charles Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES—DELIVed by invitation of the New-York Association for the advancement of Science and Art. The course consisting of six lectures, will be delivered in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, as follows:

TUESDAY, Feb. 5. Subject—*The Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon.*

MONDAY, Feb. 11—*The River, its Basin and Tributaries.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 12—*The Ancient Glaciers in the Tropics.*

MONDAY, Feb. 18—*The Aquatic Animals of the Amazon.*

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—*The Land Animals of South America.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 26—*The Monkeys and Native Inhabitants.*

Commencing at 8 o'clock each evening. Price of a ticket for the whole course $5, the number will be limited to the capacity of the hall. Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Milhau, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., Druggists, under the St. Nicholas Hotel; Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; T. T. Green, Druggist, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Caswell & Mack, Druggists, under Fifth-av. Hotel; American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st.; H. B. Lane, *Times* Building, No. 41 Park-row. The rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, second floor.

The tickets already subscribed, 800 in number, will be delivered immediately to the subscribers in person.

THREE-FOLD CULTURE.—DR. HEBBARD commences a course of ten Illustrated Lectures on Physical and Intellectual Improvement, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY, Jan. 28, 1867, after which he will deliver several Private Lectures to ladies and gentlemen, separately. These Lectures will be illustrated with Manikins, Skeletons, Models, Dried Subjects, Diagrams, &c., to the fullest possible extent. No lecturer has ever been accompanied by a greater variety, more complete, or costly and beautiful apparatus. This course of instruction is of the most intense interest and vital importance to both old and young, and parents will find it greatly to their advantage to accompany their children to the full course. It is the cheapest, most expeditious, effectual, and at the same time pleasing, method of educating the mind—a method warmly approved by the most intelligent of both Europe and America, as the thought becomes indelibly impressed by a representation of the reality. Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾. Admission 50 cents. Tickets to the course of Ten Lectures, $4.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The last lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1867, at Cooper Institute, by JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject: *London.* Members' tickets for the course are good for this lecture. Members not having tickets can procure them from the Librarian at No. 472 Broadway.

JOHN E. HOAGLAND, Chairman.
FREDERICK H. GROSZ, Secretary.

A. A. FAVARGER'S EXPLANATION OF how to speak French is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place, New-York, and on the same day at 3 o'clock, at Packer Institute, Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.

Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A 7-octave, four round corners, carved legs, rosewood piano; first-class maker; entirely new with five years' guarantee, and kept in tune for one year. Price, $600; will be sold for $350 if applied for immediately at Piano Factory, No. 139 Mulberry-st.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR $200—Steinway and other first-class Pianos, Organs and Melodeons for rent or sold on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.

NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DANCING ACADEMY, Palace Hall, No. 727 6th-av. —New classes are now forming for second quarter on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Pupils soiree THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Tickets at the Academy.

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SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDard. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats

THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.

"OURS!"

With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice.

The combination of

NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS

comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.

For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.

Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

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Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1867,

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,

with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated

PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,

AND THE

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

On this occasion will be presented

NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.

GRAND BENEFIT MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MANAGER J. W. LINGARD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

INCREASING ENTHUSIASM.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
RITCHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
The spacious Olympic
NIGHTLY CROWDED TO REPLETION.

The Operas rapturously applauded and highly extolled.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 23,
Will be presented the favorite Opera,
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Only representation positively.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, repetition of the great success of Monday evening last, the

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

SATURDAY—GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE, at 75 cents admission to all seats.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
Positively last five nights of
CENDRILLON,
Which must be withdrawn on account of prior engagements.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
WARDROBE,
AND A CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
LAST CENDRILLON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock.
In preparation a Superb Drama, called a
BIRD OF PARADISE.
A grand Parisian success.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX.
MACBETH.
Macbeth..........W. H. WHALLEY
Lady Macbeth..........Miss FANNY HERRING
The piece cast with the full company.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
THE NEW HORSE COMEDY.
THE GREAT EVENT OF 1867.
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Received at each representation with
PEALS OF LAUGHTER
AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
HORSE COMEDIANS!
REAL RACES!
A NOVEL AND EXCITING PRODUCTION.
Previous to the "comedy" a brilliant display of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
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MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
GEORGE CHRISTY EVERY NIGHT.
BILLY SHEPPARD and JOHN COLLINS,
the great California and Australian favorites.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

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BUNYAN TABLEAUX.

SCENES thirty feet in width, weighing 4,000 pounds, pronounced by the best judges the finest and LARGEST PANORAMA IN THE WORLD, Illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

Open every evening at 7; commence at 7¾. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock; doors open 2½.

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VALENTINE VOUSDEN
THE GREAT POLYNATIONAL MIMIC,
WILL BE ABLE TO APPEAR IN HIS UNITY OF NATIONS
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT,
CLINTON HALL, (OPERA HOUSE,) ASTOR-PLACE.

PREPARE!—FOR THE GRANDEST AND MOST PRAISEWORTHY PRESENTATION ENTERPRISE, EVER CONCEIVED ON THIS CONTINENT! TO BE DRAWN FOR ON THE 20TH OF APRIL, 1867, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHEN GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE PURCHASE OF TICKETS. PARTICULARS IN THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS. ALSO, SEE MANAGERS' ADDRESS OF THE INSTITUTION. OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS, NO. 653 BROADWAY.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE, HOBOKEN, foot of 7th-st., ten minutes' walk from the ferry. Hurdle race THIS AFTERNOON. Grand illumination on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, on which occasion the lake will be gorgeously illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Manhattan Brass Band in attendance every afternoon and evening.

REUNION TEA MEETING—ALLEN-ST. Methodist Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 23 and 24. Tickets $1. Good fare and a good cause.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,389 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

ALWAYS SURE.—A PATIENT WRITES: "I spent $40 for drugs. All failed. Electricity relieved me in ten minutes, without pain or exposure." A private letter (worth fifty books) given away; write for it and save health and money. Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., New-York. Exclusive board and attendance. No deception or quackery.

IF YOU HAVE A SLIGHT COUGH, DON'T neglect it, but go at once to P. B. KNAPP & CO. and get a bottle of their

VEGETABLE COUGH BALSAM.

Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st., near King, and by druggists generally.

It will cure you.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

THE AFFLICTED WILL FIND CERTAIN and speedy relief by calling on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway, where they will find a true friend and competent adviser. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes o impotency, marasmu &c.

CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

The Scheme of Federation Adopted by the Delegates to England—The Quebec Resolutions Slightly Changed.

The *Canadian News* of Jan. 3, the organ of the Provisional Delegates in London, publishes the resolutions agreed upon by the Confederation Congress, in which there is no departure of importance from the original scheme, as prepared by the Quebec Conference. The four Attorney-Generals are appointed a sub-Committee of the Delegates to frame the Imperial Bill. The *News* says:

"The British North American Delegates, who have been in session for the past three weeks, have now settled the revision of the Quebec scheme in a memorandum which has received the unanimous assent of all the Provinces represented. This document has been forwarded to Lord CARNARVON for consideration, who will, we understand, give instructions that a draft bill be prepared forthwith on the basis of the memorandum, so that it may be in readiness to be submitted to Parliament as soon after its reassembling on the 5th of next month as practicable. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, having not yet decided to come into the Confederation, the Quebec scheme as regards these islands is modified; but with this exception, and the necessary provisions made for the Northwest territory and British Columbia to enter the Confederation on equitable terms hereafter, the resolutions agreed upon in October, 1864, at the Quebec Conference, remain pretty much the same. These resolutions, it will be remembered, dealt generally with the Executive authority—the Constitution of the new Parliament—the powers of Parliament—the Local Government—the Local Legislatures—and the finances of the several Provinces; and in view of the great importance which now attaches to this national question, it may be well to surmise them.

In framing a Constitution for the General Government (commenced the Quebec memorandum) the Conference, with a view to the perpetuation of our connection with the Mother Country, and to the promotion of the best interests of the people of these Provinces, desire to follow the model of the British Constitution as far as our circumstances will permit.

The Executive authority or Government shall be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be administered, according to the well-understood principles of the British Constitution, by the Sovereign personally, or by the representative of the Sovereign duly authorized.

The Sovereign, or representative of the Sovereign, shall be Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval militia forces.

A General Legislature or Parliament is provided for the federated Provinces, composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons.

For the purposes of forming the Legislative Council, the federated Provinces are to be considered as consisting of three divisions—1st, Upper Canada; 2d, Lower Canada; 3d, Acadia, or Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick,—each division with an equal representation in the Legislative Council.

Upper Canada is to be represented in the Legislature by twenty-four members, Lower Canada by twenty-four members, and the three Maritime Provinces by twenty-four members, of whom Nova Scotia shall have ten and New-Brunswick ten.

The members of the Legislative Council are to be appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the General Government, and shall hold office during life; if any Legislative Councillor shall, for two consecutive sessions of Parliament, fail to give his attendance in the said Council, his seat shall thereby become vacant.

Members of the Legislative Council to be British subjects by birth or naturalization, of the full age of thirty years; to possess a continuous real property qualification of four thousand dollars over and above all incumbrances, and to be and continue worth that sum over and above their debts and liabilities.

If any question shall arise as to the qualification of a Legislative Councillor, the same is to be determined by the Council.

The first selection of the members of the Legislative Council to be made from the Legislative Councils of the various Provinces, so far as a sufficient number be found qualified and willing to serve; such members shall be appointed by the Crown at the recommendation of the General Executive Government, upon the nominations of the Local Governments, and in such nomination due regard is to be had to the claims of the members of the Legislative Council of the Opposition in each Province, so that all political parties may, as nearly as possible, be fairly represented.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council (until otherwise provided by Parliament,) is to be appointed by the Crown from among the members of the Legislative Council, and to hold office during pleasure, and shall only be entitled to a casting vote on an equality of votes.

The basis of representation in the House of Commons is to be population, as determined by the official census every ten years; and the number of members at first shall be 194, distributed as follows:

Upper Canada	82
Lower Canada	65
Nova Scotia	19
New-Brunswick	15

Until provisions are made by the General Parliament, all the laws which, at the date of the proclamation constituting the union, are in force in the Provinces respectively, relating to the qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected, or to sit or vote as a member of the Assembly in the said Provinces respectively—and relating to the qualification and disqualification of voters, and to the oaths to be taken by voters, and to returning officers and their powers and duties—and relating to the proceedings at elections—and to the period during which such elections may be continued, and relating to the trial of controverted elections and the proceedings incident thereto, and relating to the vacating of seats of members, and to the issuing and execution of new writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution—shall respectively apply to elections of members to serve in the House of Commons for places situate in those Provinces respectively.

There shall be a session of the General Parliament once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of Parliament in one session and the first sitting of Parliament in the next session.

That the General Parliament will have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Federated Provinces (saving the sovereignty of the mother country,) and generally respecting all matters of a general character not specially and exclusively reserved for the local Governments and Legislatures.

For each of the Provinces there is to be an executive officer, styled as Lieutenant-Governor, who is to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, under the great seal of the federated Provinces, during pleasure, such pleasure not to be exercised before the expiration of the first five years, except for cause, such cause to be communicated in writing to the Lieutenant-Governor immediately after the exercise of the pleasure aforesaid, and also by message to both Houses of Parliament within the first week of the first session afterward.

The Lieutenant-Governor of each Province is to be paid by the General Legislature. (In undertaking to pay the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors, the Conference does not desire to prejudice the claim of Prince Edward's Island upon the Imperial Government for the amount now paid for the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor thereof.)

The Local Government and Legislature of each Province are to be constructed in such a manner as the existing Legislature of such Province shall provide in the act consenting to the union. The local Legislatures will have power to alter or amend their constitution from time to time. They will also have power to make laws respecting the following subjects: Direct taxation and imposition of duties, borrowing money on the credit of the Province, agriculture, immigration, education, the sale and management of public lands, &c. The power of respiting, reprieving, commuting and pardoning prisoners convicted of crimes, and of remitting of sentences in whole or in part, which belongs of right to the Crown, will be administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province in council, subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the General Government, and subject to any provisions that may be made in this behalf by Parliament.

All cash, bankers' balances, and other cash securities of each Province at the time of the union are to belong to the General Government.

The following public works and property of each Province will belong to the General Government, to wit: Canals, public harbors, lighthouses and piers, steamboats, dredges and public vessels, river and lake improvements, railway and railway stocks, mortgages, and other debts due by railway companies, military roads, custom-houses, post-offices and other public buildings, except such as may be set aside by the General Government for the use of the Local Legislature and Governments; property transferred by the Imperial Government and known as ordnance property; armories, drill sheds, military clothing, and munitions of war; lands set apart for public purposes. All lands, mines, minerals, and royalties vested in Her Majesty in the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and for the use of such Provinces, will belong to the local government of the territory in which the same are so situate, subject to any trusts that may exist in respect to any of such lands, or to any interest of other persons in respect of the same.

The General Government is to assume all the debts and liabilities of each Province.

The debt of Canada not specially assumed by Upper and Lower Canada respectively, not to exceed at the time of the union	$62,500,000
Nova Scotia to enter into the confederation with a debt not exceeding	8,000,000
And New-Brunswick with a debt not exceeding	7,000,000

But it is expressly provided that in case Nova Scotia or New-Brunswick do not incur liabilities beyond those for which their Governments are now bound, and which shall make their respective debts at the date of union less than $8,000,000 and $7,000,000 respectively, they shall then be entitled to benefit by the interest at 5 per cent. on the amount not so incurred, in like manner as is hereinafter provided for Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island; the foregoing resolutions being in no respect intended to limit the powers now given to the respective Governments of those provinces by legislative authority, but only to limit the maximum amount of charge to be brought by them against the General Government. The powers so conferred by the respective Legislatures to be exercised within five years from this date, or the same shall then lapse.

All engagements that may, before the unoin, be entered into with the Imperial Government for the defence of the country shall be assumed by the General Government.

The General Government shall secure, without delay, the completion of the Intercolonial Railway from Rivière du Loup through New Brunswick, to Truro, in Nova Scotia.

The communication with the North-western Territory, and the improvements required for the development of the trade of the great West with the seaboard, are regarded by the Conference as subjects of the highest importance to the federated Provinces, and are to be prosecuted at the earliest possible period that the state of the finances will permit.

The sanction of the Imperial and Local Parliaments is to be sought for the union of the Provinces on the principles adopted by the Conference.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RESULTS OF THE STORM.

Primitive State of the Streets—Irregularity of Car-travel—Dangers of the Ferries—Sufferings on the Coast, &c.

The thaw which set in on Monday only did its part toward rendering the streets of New-York and Brooklyn more diffiult for traffic than before it commenced. On Monday evening the thaw ceased, and those portions of the streets which had been traversed more than others, such as crossings and extemporized footpaths, became solid, and as such were transformed into the hardest and most stupid obstacles to foot-travel. In such instances the snow had become so compact, and possessed of such icy consistency, as to offer the most formidable resistance to the smaller implements used for its removal. Before powerfully-wielded crowbars, large picks and huge axes only did these inconvenient solidities submit to removal, and then only to make beds for new foundations of the same kind as those removed. Wagons, trucks, omnibuses, carriages and other wheeled vehicles encountered desperate struggles to make their progress through the streets. They dashed out of gullies into gullies, making very short distances after being released from one blockade before they were brought to a stand-still by another. The difficulties born of such circumstances would be insurmountable but for the diplomatic services and arbitrary powers occasionally exercised by the intelligent Metropolitan Police officers. The drivers of New-York conveyances are not apt to use much diplomacy when they get their wheels entangled, and things involved generally in the unaccountable and indescribable blockades which so frequently take place at junctions and crossings of streets. Beyond the making of affidavits, which are more expressive of disgust and exquisite anger than they are eloquent or poetical, they fail to do much toward settling difficulties. When the policeman steps in and decides that somebody must start first in order that somebody else may follow, the face of many a stalwart man is turned away in shame or "cheapness," and the hard oath is abandoned for friendly and encouraging suggestions to the animals they drive. But yesterday to these blockades were superadded the hardened reefs of snow, the deep ravines of granulated ice, almost impassable gullies, which even the authority of policemen found it difficult to deal with. A dirty, slushy, uncomfortable consistency of material would have been preferred by all except pedestrians. But that will come soon enough. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

REMOVAL OF THE SNOW.

Throughout the day long trains of contractors' carts were engaged in various parts of the City in removing the mountains of snow which had been piled up along the margins of the streets, but with all the labor thus bestowed one scarcely missed the immense quantities that were taken away. We are so anxious to spare it all that it is difficult to notice the absence of any. The snowy contents of back yards continue to be emptied into the streets, and the contributions from this source prevent, in large measure, the diminution of the nuisance on the streets.

THE CARS.

The street cars ran more freely yesterday than on the previous day, but the fact that the companies were compelled to use double teams, and thus reduce the number of cars on their various tracks, made it abundantly apparent that the wants of the community in the matter of conveyance were very inadequately provided for. Drivers, eager to make time, and fearing to stop least obstructions ahead might have to be encountered, impudently informed persons desirous of becoming passengers that there was another car coming behind; and still as the "other car" came along, the other driver would give the same inconsiderate intimation, whether the car was full of passengers or not. At an early hour in the forenoon the track of the Fourth-avenue Railroad was blockaded by a number of large freight cars which "could no further go" than the Cooper Institute. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company laced the platform steps of twenty of their cars, by this means securing safety to passengers getting on and off. The other companies might imitate this example without being worse off than they are.

THE TRAINS.

We have heard no complaints of the trains going out from or coming into the City, and as the mails have been regular, it is to be presumed that all is well in the various directions of railway traffic out of town.

THE FERRIES.

The ferries—all the ferries—constitute a grievous source of complaint. Sympathize as the people will with the difficulties which the boats have had to encounter, it is very evident that the several companies have not used all reasonable vigilance and energy for the breaking up of the ice which has for days floated up and down our rivers with the tides. The *Arizona*, of the Williamsburgh line, at an early hour yesterday morning sustained a severe fracture on one of her sides, whereby about fifteen seats in the ladies' cabin were rendered useless. How this was done no living mortal has yet been able to discover. The ice does not rise to a height sufficient to do such damage, and may not be blamed for the accident. The boats on the Williamsburgh lines run with tolerable regularity, excepting the boats plying between South Seventh-street and Roosevelt-street. This worst of regulated ferries, and most reckless of the interests of the people who support it, at an early hour last evening closed the gates of their slips at the foot of Roosevelt-street, and kept them closed all night, without even posting up any notice informing passengers to look for home by any other route. The Fulton Ferry had a very hard experience. For three hours, from 9:30 o'clock in the morning, communication between the Fulton-street slips was suspended, and during that time the boat *Somerset* was ice-bound in the middle of the river. Last evening, the tide favoring, trips were made with increasing regularity on all the ferries.

ON THE COAST.

The reports from the coast were very discouraging. On board of many of the vessels which had beaten off by the snow-storm, it appears that numbers of seamen were so badly frostbitten as to be completely disabled for duty, their vessels becoming short-handed when help was most needed. Such misfortunes could not fail to be the precursors of disasters. Among the coast experiences we have reports which are heart-rending. The gales kept many vessels from twelve to eighteen days beating about between Cape Hatteras and this port. One vessel is said to have foundered. We present some of the details:

The ship *Oneiza*, of Liverpool from Calcutta, was kept fifteen days north of Hatteras by the gales while on a voyage to this port. She arrived here last night, or at an early hour this morning, and anchored off Quarantine. As she lay there the ice which floated against her cut through her timbers. The water rushed in so rapidly that in an hour Capt. SPURR was obliged to run her ashore on Staten Island, where she now lies with ten feet of water in her hold.

The ship *Samuel Russell*, from Amoy, China, with teas, to A. A. LOW & BROTHERS, which vessel arrived here this morning, had a singular experience at sea. She crossed the equator more than a month ago—December 18—and for seventeen days was kept north of Hatteras by the strong gales from the northwest. On the 17th instant her officers sighted Barnegat, but the vessel was soon blown off. The ice was so thick and heavy, and the ship was so much cut, that she was compelled to run for the Gulf Stream. The crew were badly frozen.

The brig *Blue Wave*, of Windsor, N. S., came into this port to-day from Kingston, Jamaica, having been eighteen days north of Hatteras, unable to make headway against the wind. On the 7th inst. she fell in with the brig *Geo. E. Maltby*, of Norfolk, from Demerara for Baltimore. This vessel was in a sinking condition. The *Blue Wave* took from her Capt. SMITH and the crew, numbering nine men in all.

The brig *Leighton*, of Harrington, arrived here from Jacksonville to-day. She was eleven days above Hatteras. The gales carried away her main boom. She spoke, on the 20th inst., the brig *Fredonia*, from New-York for Havana, which reported she had lost all her square-sails.

The bark *George S. Hunt*, of Portland, which came in this harbor to-day, from Havana, encountered heavy northerly winds, and was kept fifteen days north of Hatteras. She sprung her spars and lost some sails. Most of the crew are frost-bitten.

The Hamburg steamship *Germania*, which left Hamburg on the 8th inst., was detained for two days by ice in the Elbe, and did not leave Southampton before the 11th inst., instead of the 9th.

The schooner *Anna Lyons*, of Boston, just arrived here from New-Orleans, experienced very heavy weather, during which some of her sails split and other damage was done.

The Yo Semite Valley—Lecture by Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D.

Last evening a very interesting lecture was delivered at Dr. BURCHARD's Church, in Thirteenth-street, by Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D. Quite a large audience was present.

The lecturer said that no description which he had yet read gave, in his opinion, the slightest idea of the Yo Semite Valley. Many had attempted to describe it, but all had failed, some of the most elaborate descriptions being the worst. The pen of a Hugh Miller or a Ruskin might have accomplished the task, but unfortunately neither of them had ever viewed the wondrous scene. Neither the Alps, the Himalayas, nor the Andes, contained such precipices as were to be found in the Yo Semite Valley. It lay due west from Washington, on a line drawn straight from the capital to the Pacific Coast. It was about three days' journey from San Francisco, the valley itself being about two-thirds of the way up the range of the Sierra Nevada. The usual idea of a valley, said the lecturer, was a long, narrow space, its sides clothed, perhaps, with verdure, and a purling stream running through its bottom. The Yo Semite was, however, a very different place from that. It was a vast chasm, long, deep and narrow. Its extreme length was about nine miles, and its breadth varied from a quarter of a mile to a mile. It looked as if the mountain range in which it lay had been torn asunder by some giant hand, the rent forming the Yo Semite Valley. The mountain range ran north and south, the valley east and west. At first sight it presented no visible means of ingress or egress. It's sides of solid granite appeared to be closed up hermetically at each end. It would be found, however, that on each side a pass led down the almost perpendicular sides to the bottom of the valley. It might naturally be supposed, after this description of its surroundings, that the bottom of the valley would present to the view nothing but huge jagged rocks, which had fallen from the precipices above. But such was not the case. The bottom of the valley was as fertile as Eden. Soft swelling turf studded with a luxuriant growth of oak, maple, willow, *arbor vitæ* and cotton-wood trees, through which meandered a brook rivaling the emerald in color, formed the valley's bottom. Here all was beauty; above, all was sublimity. The valley is divided into four chambers. At the entrance of the second chamber stands the Tutocaloola and Cathedral rocks, the former being 4,000 feet, and the latter 3,000 feet in height. Their summits are nearly half a mile apart. On one side of this chamber descends a cataract called the Bridal Vail, its fall being 940 feet. Before the water reaches one-third of the way down it is dashed into spray and carried away by the wind. A little further on is the Yo Semite Fall, which has a descent of about 2,680 feet. The water brought down by the fall strikes the rocks three times before reaching the bottom of the valley, and presents one of the most wondrous and beautiful natural scenes that the world can show. In the third chamber is a lake, as calm, bright and lovely as nature ever formed. In it are reflected the terrible precipices above, and its waters are lighted by the reflection from the snow-capped summits of the Sierra Nevada. Above the lake the precipices rise into two domes, the summit of each being more than a thousand feet above the lake's surface. The fourth chamber is closed by a wall of rock, over which tumbles the cataract known as the South Fork Fall.

In conclusion the lecturer said that the wonders of the Yo Semite Valley had impressed even the leaden and brutish natures of the California Indians, who were but little above the lower animals in intelligence, and around it they had woven many a wild and touching legend. To leave the valley, said Mr. EWER, with its sculptured rocks, its domes and pinnacles and minarets, its cataracts and emerald streams, was like turning away from God.

The lecture was listened to with much attention by an appreciative audience.

The next lecture of the course will be given next Tuesday night.

Violations of the Excise Law—Arrests.

The aggregate number of arrests for alleged violations of the provisions of the Excise Law sensibly diminishes each day. The Police are rigorous in the enforcement of the law, and the result is that the streets of the City are almost wholly free of rowdyism, and drunk or disorderly persons are now but seldom seen. Only three persons were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with having violated section 14 of the Excise Law, which provides that all persons licensed by the Board shall keep the places at which they are so licensed to keep, sell, give and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wine, ale and beer, orderly and quiet, and between the hours of 12 o'clock at night and sunrise, and on Sundays completely and effectually closed. Their names are as follows: DANIEL MERKEL, Union Assembly Rooms, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Elizabeth-street; SOLOMON LYONS, No. 142 Grand-street; CHRISTOPHER MCCONNELL, No. 364 Washington-street. They were all held for trial in the sum of $200 bail each.

The following-named persons were arraigned for violation of the Excise Law, and held to bail in the sum of $300 each: Frank Horton, No. 24 Third-avenue; Antoine Combes, No. 286 Sixth-avenue; Martin Ahrens, No. 281 First-avenue; John C. Oilerich, No. 476 Sixth-avenue; Herman O'Connor, No. 341 East Twenty-fourth-street; Henry Lutjen, No. 302 Avenue A; Henry Matah, No. 40 West Thirteenth-street; Henry Krause, No. 256 East Fifteenth-street; Peter Rogers, No. 412 Ninth-avenue; John McGinn, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street; Granville S. Wilkins, No. 176 Third-avenue; James McDonough, No. 73 Fourth-avenue; John Kuntz, No. 162 Spring-street; Henry Rudiger, No. 112 Third-avenue.

At the Essex Market Court there were but three persons arraigned, viz.: Michael Couch, No. 587 Grand-street; Christian Nichol, No. 175 Clinton-street; Geo. Huner, No. 73 Montgomery-street. These were released upon furnishing the required bail.

At the Yorkville Court, Frederica Schwartz, of No. 339 West Forty-fourth-street; John Riley, corner Third-avenue and Sixty-first-street, and John Harrington, corner Second-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, were arraigned, and admitted to bail in the sum of $100 each to answer at Special Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SAILING OF THE MERCURY FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—Yesterday, after having been engaged for the last three or four weeks in loading, the *Mercury* left her moorings in the river at 10 o'clock A. M. with her completed cargo for the Paris Exposition. She was to have left this port on Saturday, but owing to the ice-bound condition of the river, Capt. STENSON deemed it desirable to postpone his departure under more favorable circumstances. The *Mercury* is expected to reach Havre by the 9th or 10th February. She was towed out of harbor by steam tugs, and is said to be adequately provided with the requisite apparatus in case of fire, though owing to an unnecessary reticence observed by the officials on the subject, it is difficult to say whether all or any of the goods are insured either by the Government, who pays the charges of transportation, or the exhibitors themselves. It is calculated that the cost of the entire undertaking wil amount to between $300,000 and $400,000.

SAVAGE LIFE IN WESTERN AMERICA.—Prof. J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., of Columbia School of Mines, delivered a lecture last evening, before a small audience, in the hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street; the subject being "Savage Life in Western America." The Professor occupied fully two hour in detailing to his hearers the methods of life, principal characteristics, &c., of the wild men of the Western Plains, as observed by himself in an extended intercourse with them, during recent expeditions which it had been his privilege to make to California and Oregon *via* the Overland Route. Many interesting incidents of travel were interwoven in the lecturer's pleasing sketch, and the whole was listened to with the most marked attention by the audience.

THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOP NEELY.—On Friday next, in Trinity Chapel in this City, the consecration of Rev. Dr. NEELY, the Bishop elect of Maine, will take place. He has been and is now employed as one of the Ministers of Trinity Chapel. Several of the distinguished prelates of the Episcopal Church will be present and take part in the imposing ceremony, to wit: Bishops HOPKINS, POTTER, COXE, WILLIAMS, PAYNE, CLARKSON, RANDALL and others. Dr NEELY's consecration will add another to the strength of the High Church Party on the Episcopal Bench, which party has been very much increased by the many additions made to the House of Bishops in the last two years.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—Another meeting of the friends of the Bankrupt bill was held at the Astor House yesterday afternoon. Acting upon information received from Washington, the gentlemen present were of the opinion that no special benefit could be derived by sending a committee to consult with members of Congress, as at first proposed, and that, perhaps, the desired passage of the bill would be secured without the influence of a direct public movement. It is expected the bill will be acted upon by Congress at an early day. A number of influential persons interested in the passage of the measure have expressed a belief that it will be considered favorably by Congress.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO COUNCILMAN CREGIER.—Yesterday afternoon, as Councilman G. W. CREGIER, of the Seventh District, was attempting to jump on the 4:30 Albany train of the Hudson River Railroad, at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and while the cars were in motion, he was thrown beneath the wheels, which passed over his right leg, completely severing it from his body. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, at No. 437 West Forty-fourth-street, where surgical aid was promptly supplied. The sufferer's condition, at a late hour last night, was comparatively comfortable, and it is hoped that he will recover.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. J. M. Blair, Ohio; Gen. C. S. Hamilton, Wisconsin; Gen. E. McCook, Ohio; Hon. W. Dennison, Ohio; Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Auburn, and W. F. Leach, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Upton, U. S. A., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. B. Goodyear, New-Haven, and D. C. Littlejohn, Oswego, are at the Astor House. Gen. H. Prince, U. S. A., Gen. Baxter, U. S. A., and G. C. Ludington, Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM TUG.—At about 7 o'clock, last evening, the boiler of the steam tug *Enterprise* exploded at her dock at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, whither she had just arrived on her return from Barren Island. The engineer, CHARLES F. BARRETT, who resides at No. 82 Charlton-street, was severely scalded. He was removed to the City Hospital. The pilot and a female passenger were badly scalded. They were both taken care of by their friends.

SKATING MATCH.—Major OATMAN offers to-day to the best lady skater, who has not before carried off a prize, a gold medal of chaste workmanship. The contest will come off at the Rink, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, and commence at 3 o'clock precisely. After the match there is promised a gay time. Music, fireworks, colored lanterns and such like pleasing accompaniments to good skating, will be contributed lavishly.

THREE-FOLD CULTURE.—A course of ten lectures on physical and intellectual improvement, illustrated by mannikins, skeletons, models and diagrams, will be delivered by Dr. HEBBARD, at Cooper Institute, commencing on Monday next. The laws of health and disease, the preparation of food, the control of the passions and the culture of the mind will be specially treated by Dr. HEBBARD in his lectures.

LEE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—A course of six lectures will be delivered at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets, under the auspices of the Lee Literary Association, commencing this evening. Revs. SAMUEL OSGOOD, H. W. BELLOWS, E. H. CHAPIN, D. K. LEE, Hon. HORACE GREELEY and F. C. MARRIOTT, will lecture in the course.

FIRE IN EAST NINETEENTH-STREET.—Shortly before 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the dwelling-house No. [illegible] East Nineteenth-street, owned by GUSTAVE METZ and occupied by [illegible]. Before the flames could be extinguished the loss on the furniture had reached [illegible] [illegible] fully covered by insurance.

GAS ACCIDENT.—At about noon, yesterday, an aged lady named PRISCILLA MILLER was found lying upon a sidewalk in Bond-street, near the Bowery. The Police officer who discovered the helpless condition of the lady understood her to say that she was severely injured by falling from the platform of a Second-avenue car, while attempting to alight from it. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Early yesterday morning JACOB E. HOFFMAN, a German, 24 years of age, employed at the Oriental Brewery in Fifty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, fell into a vat of boiling liquor and was so terribly scalded that the House-Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital entertains but faint hopes of his recovery.

AID FOR THE CRETANS.—A public meeting in aid of the Greeks will be held at the Cooper Institute on Saturday next, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. It is announced that the meeting will be addressed by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, WM. M. EVARTS, and several other distinguished speakers.

FATAL FALL.—A man named JOHN FITZSIMMONS, residing at No. 30 Madison-street, accidentally fell down stairs yesterday morning at his dwelling, and sustained such serious injuries that he died last night. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN LIQUOR-DEALERS.—An adjourned meeting of Brooklyn liquor-dealers was held at Montague Hall last evening, for the purpose of taking such action as might be deemed advisable, with the view of obtaining a modification or revision of the Excise Law. Mr. JOHN LANGSTAFF presided. There was considerable discussion as to the best course to pursue with reference to joining the New-York Association of Liquor-Dealers. The Association, it was stated, did not desire a repeal of the present law, but merely a modification and an abolishment of its most obnoxious features. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee from each Ward (of the Western District) to raise money and take necessary steps to promote the liquor interest: First Ward—J. Leddy, Wm. Gillett. Second Ward—J. Fay, J. Murphy, and J. T. Sloane. Third Ward—J. McNulty, A. Suydam and P. C. Reilly. Fourth Ward—J. McAvoy, P. C. Rielly. Fifth Ward—Chas. O'Neill, P. Madden, J. R. Reilly. Sixth Ward—Christopher O'Neill, P. Smith. Seventh Ward—J. Carberry, H. Walden. Eighth Ward—F. Duffy, G. Shears. Ninth Ward—P. McGuire, Wm. Bloodgood. Tenth Ward—E. Lennon, S. Dewell, E. Doyle. Eleventh Ward—J. Langstaff, J. Norcross. Twelfth Ward—J. O'Brien, T. Dawson. Twentieth Ward—J. Buckley, Jr., J. Fawcett. Messrs. Jarvis, Law, Dewell, Hartshorne and Langstaff, were appointed a Committee to consult with the New-York Liquor Dealers Association, when, after appointing Samuel Dewell, Treasurer, the meeting adjourned till Thursday evening next.

THE KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee was held at No. 7 Court-street, last evening, the President, Mr. E. L. SANDERSON in the Chair. A lively discussion ensued in relation to an article in the *Union* condemning the action of the Committee on Contested Seats, being relative to their decision in the matter of the First Ward delegation. After ventilating the subject pretty thoroughly the matter was dropped. The Committee on By-Laws submitted their report, in which certain amendments were proposed, and after a lengthy discussion the subject was laid over, when the Committee adjourned.

ACCIDENTS.—Mr. SELAH B. CARLL, aged about 50 years, residing in Graham-street, near Myrtle-avenue, was thrown from the platform of a DeKalb-avenue car on Monday evening while turning the corner of Water and Gold streets, and sustained serious injuries. One of his hips was dislocated, and he was badly hurt about the head and body. He was conveyed to the City Hospital. ELIZA KELLY, residing in the rear of No. 77 York-street, while in the act of crossing the corner of York and Pearl streets on Monday evening, was knocked down by a truck and seriously injured. The driver was arrested but was subsequently released, it appearing that he was not to blame.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A SUPPOSED LUNATIC.—A German named G. L. STUHR, residing at No. 14 Verandah-place, South Brooklyn, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon, by cutting his throat with a razor, inflicting a large gash. He also cut his arm. Upon being discovered the instrument was taken out of his hands. STUHR has heretofore been an inmate of the county lunatic asylum, and it is believed that he was laboring under insanity when he made the attempt to end his existence. His injuries are of a serious and perhaps fatal character. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

GAS.—A new gas company is about being organized in this city. At a meeting of the Directors held at the Pierrepont House on Monday night, an Executive Committee was formed and instructed to report the nomination of officers of the company, as well as to secure, meantime, an office in which to transact business. Books for the names of subscribers to the stock are to be opened in a few days.

THE EXCISE LAW.—There were only three arrests yesterday—all for opening their places of business before sunrise. The offenders were DANIEL KELLY and FREDERICK BUSE, whose cases were adjourned. H. H. UNLANHEN was fined $30.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, JAN. 23.—Nos. 49 to 63 inclusive, 65 to 69 inclusive.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY BREVITIES.—Two New-Yorkers, giving their names as HENRY MILLER and CHARLEY MAYFLOWER, were arrested by the Newark Police on Monday night, charged with having broken into the sash and blind factory of T. G. BARBER, at Orange, on the 14th inst., and stolen therefrom tools valued at about $400. Some fifty keys, of all sizes and patterns, were found on MILLER.... The Websterian Literary Union of Paterson has challenged five sister societies to prize debates. The Societies challenged are: "Washington Literary Union," of Newark; "Young Men's Literary Union," of Bloomfield; the "Clayonian," of Newark; "Unike Ladies' Society," of Irvington, and the New Germantown Lyceum.... A man named PAUL SUTLIFFE, of East Newark, has been arrested by the Newark Police, charged with having, a few months since, stolen a horse valued at $250, from Mr. JOHN DEMIZA, of Bloomfield.... A Company for the cultivation of cranberries on an extensive scale has just been formed in Hammonto, with a capital of $150,000.... A raid was made on a number of grogshops in New-Brunswick on Sunday night, and all hands were arrested.... Immorality is said to be very prevalent at the capital of New-Jersey at the present time, as shown by the gatherings in the bar-rooms, in which, it is alleged, even the clergymen participate.... The county jail of Mercer County has been presented by the Grand Jury as a nuisance. Another presentment has also been made against the large number of liquor places in Trenton—the number being estimated at nearly 600.

SEIZURE OF ALE.—Yesterday Detective KIPP, of the Internal Revenue Department, seized three barrels of MCKNIGHT & SON's Albany ale, on suspicion that the stamps thereon had been previously used and not canceled. From information received the officer had reason to believe that on the delivery of ale from MCKNIGHT & SON, of New-York, the stamps are removed from the barrels and taken back to the brewers to be again used on other barrels. Acting on this information, the officer on Monday visited seven public houses where this ale is sold, and in every instance found that the stamps had been removed. He thereupon set a watch, and yesterday discovered a sleigh coming over the ferry with three barrels as above-mentioned, and at once seized the ale and team. The stamps on the barrels were soiled, and had the appearance of having been used more than once.

GRAND LARCENY.—A youth, 16 years of age, named MARCELL SZCZEPAUSKY, was taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged with having, on Sunday last, stolen a wallet containing $54 50 from the house of ALBERT CZAPSKY, corner of Cole and North First-streets. The wallet and $23 50 was found on the person of the accused when taken into custody by Detective NUGENT on Monday night. He was committed to the County Jail to await trial.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR dull and nominal; Choice brands are in fair demand; low grades are selling $9@$10 50. WHEAT dull and 1c. lower at $2 14@$2 17 for No. 1, and $1 89@$1 90 for No. 2. CORN quiet, closing at 79½c. No. 1. OATS steady and firm at 41c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess Pork 50c. lower; sales at $18 50@$19. Live Hogs 20c. lower and quiet at $6 @$6 20. Dressed Hogs dull, and easier at $7@$7 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,600 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 18,700 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Live Hogs, 1,400; Dressed Hogs, 68. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,400 bbls.; Wheat, 7,600 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 6,800.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR—The demand is moderate and the market steady. Sales 100 bbls. Western Spring at $12 50, and 50 bbls. Red Winter Minnesota at $13 50; No. 1 Spring is quoted at $11 75. GRAIN—Wheat quiet and no sales. Corn quiet at 98c.@$1 for No. 1, 88c.@90c. for No. 2 new. Oats firm at 52c.@55c. Barley in good demand and the market 3c. better; sales 15,000 bush four-rowed Canada at $1 05. Rye quiet at $1 20@$1 35. PROVISIONS—Heavy Mess Pork in moderate demand at $20 50@$21. Bacon and Lard quiet and steady. Dressed Hogs steady at 8c.@8½c. WHISKY steady at $2 39.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR unchanged and demand moderate. Sales, 400 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75@$14 for Red Winter; $15 for White; $15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR unchanged at $7. WHEAT quiet and no sales; Choice White Canada is quoted at $2 95. CORN quiet at $1 12 for No. 1. OATS, 65c. for Choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. SHORTS, $18@$21. SHIPSTUFFS, $25@$27. MIDDLINGS, $33@$35 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

COTTON is firm at 34c.@34½c. for Middling Uplands. COFFEE is steady; the stock of Rio is reduced. FLOUR is dull, but there are no quotable changes in prices. There has been no receipts of WHEAT or sales to-day on 'Change. CORN is dull; sales of both white and yellow at $1@$1 01. OATS are dull; sales at 58c. CLOVER SEED is scarce, and held at $8 75@$9 ⅌ bushel. TIMOTHY SEED is steady at $3 60@$3 75. FLAX SEED, $2 50. SUGAR is quiet but firm at last quotations. WHISKY is unchanged; the sales are light and prices irregular.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged; sales 400 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75@$14 for Red Winter; $15 for White, and $15 75 for double extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $7. WHEAT dull; sales 700 bushels choice White Canada at $2 95. CORN unchanged at $1 12 for No. 1. OATS—65c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. SHORTS, $18@$20. SHIP STUFFS, $25@$27. MIDDLINGS, $33@$35 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

There being no shipping facilities the markets are quiet and little doing. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS are in better inquiry, but the business is small. PORK unchanged. BULK MEATS—Sales of pickled Hams at 10½c. BACON—Sales of Clear Sides at 13½c. LARD firm; sales at 13½c. for Country Keg. HOGS higher; sales at $6 80@$6 85. WHISKY unsettled; only sale reported $2 10.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; $2 15 for No. 1 and $2 for No. 2. CORN dull at 68c. OATS quiet at 43c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS dull. Mess Pork, $18 50. Dressed Hogs dull at $7@$7 35. Live Hogs dull at $6 40. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

TOBACCO—Sales 45 hhds., with market active; Superfine FLOUR, $9 75. Shelled CORN, 70c.; ear, 65c. OATS, 62c. PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $21 50; Bacon, Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.; Hams, 16c.; Lard, 12½c. WHISKY, $2 29. COTTON, 30½c. New-Orleans SUGARS, 13½c. MOLASSES, 80c. Bulk Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 12c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR dull at $9 50@$10 25. WHEAT dull. WHISKY dull at $2 25. HOGS opened firm at $7 50@$8, but closed rather dull; receipts 3,500 head. MESS PORK firm; sales 20 bbls. city at $21. BULK MEATS held firmly. LARD quiet at 12½c. Gold 135. Money quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

COTTON dull at 31½c. for Middlings. CRUDE TURPENTINE $4 05 for Virgin. RESIN dull at $3@$6. TAR $1 70. TIMBER $5@$10 ⅌ 1,000 feet.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,200 bales; market closed dull, with prices easier than yesterday. Middling, 31½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Sales 150 bales; Middling is quoted at 31c. Market flat and irregular.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

COTTON dull and nominal; Liverpool Middlings 32c.; New-York Middlings 33c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

COTTON declined ½c. Sales, 340 bales. Middlings, 32½c.@33c.

[Advertisement.]

The Empress of Austria suffered, as it is known, five years ago, from consumption; Dr. Oppholger, the most eminent physician in Vienna, recommended her to go to Nice (Italy.) There, with the influence of the fine climate and the use of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT she was cured. The inventor of this remedy, which is also a pleasant beverage, Mr. JOHANN HOFF, of Berlin, was invited to an audience, at which he received the warmest thanks of the Imperial family, and had conferred upon him by the Emperor the highest cross of merit with a diploma as a mark of his eternal obligation. The diploma is to be seen at HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT FOR AMERICA, No. 542 Broadway, New-York, as well as numerous letters of thanks and approval from persons in all parts of the world who have used HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT; also the prescriptions of it by the first physicians in this City.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 543 BROADWAY.

Price, $6 per dozen; one dozen and upward delivered to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh or Jersey City, free of charge. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

The rigors of Winter make little impression on those whose daily beverage is KENT'S East India Coffee. For sale by all grocers at 25 cents. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Alabama, for Vera Cruz—Count de Nowe, Edwardo Keller, J. Duffield Wiegand, John Duncan, John Carral, Thomas Butterworth, J. F. Lohse, Jr., Lieut.-Commander Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N.; José Ferrer Cabanilla; W. G. King, F. W. Ostermoor, Dr. J. C. Davis, August Schoppe, Rome J. Percy, Col. Franz Konschel and lady, J. Tejeda, Henri Vergne, Jas. Watson and family, Mrs. Ada Fanchild and infant, Henry Kommer, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 22.—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg*—Dr. L. Wintersalter and wife, J. B. Cummings, A. Munzenberger, C. Ferk, Dr. A. O. Jessel, Bertha Schwerin, L. P. Raubitschek, Carl Wies, D. Hasing, Maria Schafer, Emma Mohrmann, Doris Wenken, August Amelung, S. Gotz, E. Braun and wife, Jacob Gruber, A. Derbell, L. Salomon, Dorette Klett, Juliane Kohn, James Schmitz, A. Kuhn.

In steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro—Chas. Davis, Edgar Demarest, D. D. Green, R. K. Gay, H. W. Penny, Vicompt de Gabnac, V. D. Bonden, H. C. Orr, R. Sawyer, M. B. Barker.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—Mrs. J. Herman, J. Stulzman, wife and child, G. A. Truman, Thomas Hoffman, C. L. Norton, Miss Annie Bell, P. Gunnells, T. Bunker.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Jacob Sinsel, Mrs. Crowley, Wm. Brasher, John Abeling, R. Abeling, John Simms, E. L. Holbrook, F. C. Maurer, G. Rogenstein and wife, John G. Butler, Wm. Yonge, Chas. Valentine, Alex. Hardee, R. A. Mason, W. C. Richardson, Samuel Perkins, Geo. S. Warren, Wm. Kavanagh, E. Hutchins, H. M. Hutchins.

In steamship Granada, from Charleston—Capt. John Berry, R. Edmonds, T. Lawless, W. E. Thompson, C. D. Ashcroft, S. G. Gill, Miss Gurney, James Sprague, Elizabeth Sprague, Pat Divine, Victor Burkey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 17 | Sun sets....... 5 07 | Moon rises... 9 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 54 | Gov. Island.10 43 | Hell Gate....12 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co; Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer W. Woodward, McLaughlin, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Carlotta, (Br.,) Wilkins, Pernambuco and Bahia, Dallett & Bliss.

Brigs Apphia, (Br.,) Steers, Gibraltar for orders, G. F. Bulley; E. Wood, (Br.,) Mundy, Mayaguez, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Burke, Manzanilla, Moss & Ward; L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) McNally, Ponce, P. R., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Bogota, Lindsey, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schooners Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Georgetown, S. C., Dolliner, Potter & Co.; Annie Laurie, (Br.,) Slocamp, Cornwallis, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan. 16, 21 miles N. of Cape Florida, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Sedgwick, hence for Galveston; same time, was in co. with steamship Enterprise, for New-York; same day, 40 miles N. of Cape Florida, exchanged signals with a new steam revenue boat, bound S.

Steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro Dec. 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco 31st, Para Jan. 7, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 13th inst., and the Bar 15th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had very heavy weather.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Jan. 8, and Southampton 11th, with mdse. and 226 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Jan. 17, encountered a heavy gale from W. N. W.

Steamship Granada, West, Charleston Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. Experienced a very heavy gale off Frying-pan Shoals; laid to with a three-masted propeller, supposed to be the Nightingale, for 4 hours.

Steamship San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Passed schr. Western Star, at anchor in Savannah River. 20th, encountered a severe gale.

Steamship Lucille, Regeau, New-Orleans 10 ds., with cotton and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Steamship Euterpe, Eldridge, Galveston 10 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Ship Lady Blessington, (of Boston,) Burnham, Manila Aug. 15, with hemp, &c., to master. Passed Angier Sept. 16, Cape of Good Hope Oct. 20, crossed the equator Nov. 28. Has been 20 ds. N. of Bermuda, and 18 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales. Took a pilot off the Hook on the 15th inst., but was obliged to put to sea again in consequence of a violent gale.

Ship Samuel Russel, Lucas, Amoy Sept. 20, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Angier Oct. 23, the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 26, and crossed the equator Dec. 18. Has been 17 ds. to the north of Hatteras, with strong gales from N. W. and W. N. W.; sighted Barnegat Jan. 17, and was blown off; the ship being so badly iced up, was compelled to run for the Gulf Stream.

Ship Oneiza, (of Liverpool,) Spurr, Calcutta Aug. 10, with mdse. to J. K. Burk. Has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. winds. This morning, at 7 o'clock, while lying at Quarantine, was cut through with the ice, and made 10½ feet of water in one hour; was obliged to run her ashore at Staten Island.

Bark George S. Hunt, (of Portland,) Woodbury, Havana 20 ds., with old iron to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly winds; sprung spars, lost sails, and most of the crew frost-bitten.

Brig Blue Wave, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Carroll, Kingston, Jam., 32 ds., with logwood, &c., to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has been 18 ds. above Hatteras, with heavy gales; lost part of deck-load of logwood, stove bulwarks, &c. Jan. 7, lat. 35 27, lon. 73 35, fell in with brig George E. Maltby, of Norfolk, Capt. Smith, from Demarara for Baltimore, in a sinking condition, and took from her the Captain and crew, nine in number, and brought them to this port.

Brig Arctic, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 25 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather; stove boat, carried away lower topsail-yard and split sails; was on soundings three times and was driven to sea. 18th inst., lat. 38 42 N., lon. 72 19 W., saw a schooner, with forestaysail set, foresail blown away, and reefed mainsail loose, wind blowing a gale from the northward; could see no person on deck, a dog being the only living thing visible.

Brig Fredonia, Howes, Savannah 16 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray. Has had heavy weather; lost sails, &c.

Brig J. Leighton, (of Harrington,) Leighton, Jacksonville 15 ds., with lumber to James & Wilder. Has been 11 ds. above Hatteras; carried away mainboom. Jan. 20, lat. 38 30, lon. 73 10, spoke brig Fredonia, from Savannah for New-York, with loss of all her square sails.

Schr. Ney, Borden, Tobasco, Mex., 35 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy W. and N. W. gales; split sails, stove bulwarks and lost rudder. Jan. 13, in the Gulf, saw the deck-house of a ship, painted a light flesh color, not long in the water.

Schr. Diadem, (of Harwich,) Allen, Green Turtle Cay, Abacoa 12 ds., with sponge, &c., to master. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales; stove bulwarks. Left no vessels in port.

Schr. Anna Lyons, (of Boston,) Kemp, New-Orleans 24 ds., with flour, &c., to master. Has had heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Schr. Jessie Carll, Underhill, Ponce, P. R., 27 ds., with oranges to J. F. Pearsall. Has had heavy W. and N. W. gales the entire passage. Jan. 14, lat. [illegible], spoke brig E. Smith, of Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, short of provisions, with which we supplied her.

Schr. Hamburg, (of East Machias,) Johnson, Kingston, Jam., 27 ds., with logwood, &c., to Simes, Chase & Co. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. winds; lost part of deck-load.

Schr. Pewow, (of Provincetown,) Atkins, Grand Cayman 28 ds., with mahogany, &c., to G. Wessels. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales. Left no vessels.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Sarah Mills, ——, Fortress Monroe.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 22—Arr. steamer Oriental, from New-Orleans; Wm. Tibbetts, from Savannah; Miami, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22—Arr. schr. Ocean Traveler, from St. Pierre. Sld. bark Ostendia, for Liverpool, and brig Chebucto, for Halifax.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 22—Arr. steamer Cosmopolitan, from Charleston for Baltimore. She experienced heavy N. E. gales off Hatteras. Spoke steamer Cuba, from Baltimore for Havana; schr. S. W. Smith, for Philadelphia, with oysters, put into Norfolk in distress.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 21—Arr. steamer Herman Livingston, from New-York, and not, as previously reported, the Gen. Barnes, which however is hourly expected; steamer Teazer, for New-Orleans, put in for a harbor, on account of the gale.

WOODS' HOLE, Jan. 22—Now passing, a propeller, supposed to be the Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore for Boston.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 22—Sld. steamer Prometheus, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

There is a sunken schooner, name not known, in the ice between Fort Hamilton and Coney Island.

The ship Oneiza, from Calcutta, was cut through by the ice off Quarantine at 7 o'clock this morning. She was run ashore at that place, and now has 10 feet of water in the hold.

The U. S. steamer Juniata, Capt. Almy, and the Mohican, Comd. Simpson, were at Rio Janeiro Dec. 25, all well. The steamship Edward Everett, for Buenos Ayres, was at Barbados for coal Jan. 11. The ship Samuel C. Grant, from Baker's Island, bound to Liverpool, was at Bahia Dec. 30; crew sick with scurvy, would sail in a few days.

Capt. Smith, of brig George E. Maltby, of Norfolk, Va., who, together with his crew, were taken off his vessel, which was in a sinking condition, by the brig Blue Wave, makes the following statement: Sailed from Demarara for Baltimore Dec. 2, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, and had heavy north and northwesterly gales, which strained the vessel very much and caused her to leak. Jan. 3, encountered a hurricane from E. to N., during which lost sails and stove bulwarks. 7th, in lat. 35 27, lon. 73 35, was fallen in with by brig Blue Wave, Capt. Carroll, from Kingston, Jam., for New-York, who took us off, and brought us to this port. The G. E. M. was 16 years old, 207 tons burden, and was owned by F. R. Beard, and others of Norfolk, Va.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The schr. Shooting Star, from Newcastle, Del., for Salem, was in the bay during the storm of the 17th inst., and to prevent her going ashore, was obliged to cut away her masts, and rode out the gale in safety, and on Sunday succeeded in reaching Plymouth harbor, where she now lies ashore on the flats, and will come off without further damage after discharging her cargo. One of the seamen had both hands badly frozen.

The schr. Rattler, of Gloucester, put into Rockport on the 22d, with both masts gone. Her mate was lost at sea.

The schr. Flying Fish, of Gloucester, from Newfoundland for Boston, has been forced ashore on Point Gammon, Cape Cod; has lost both anchors.

The schr. Decatur Oakes, from Philadelphia for Boston, has put into Hyannis, with loss of sails.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 22.—The Baltimore mail steamer George Leary, which left Norfolk last night, returned this afternoon, unable to get further than Cove Point, 20 miles below Annapolis.

The lightship stationed off Smith Point, which went adrift in the Chesapeake during the heavy weather, was seen to-day, trying to get into Crestfield Harbor.

Spoken, &c.

Abby Castle—Br. ship, from London for Penang, Nov. 25, lat. 35 10 S., lon. 20 14 E.

Bloochie—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Rangoon, Dec. 17, lat. 14 S., lon. 32 W.

Golden Fleece—bark, from New-York for Barbados, Jan. 15, lat. 38 50 N., lon. 71 50 W.

Jennie—bark, of Melbourne, from New-York for Hong Kong, Oct. 19, in Gaspar Straits.

Lovett Peacock—schr., from Charleston for New-York, Jan. 16, lat. 37 30, lon. 72 12.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Dec. 25, brig James Murchie, discharging; schr. Lightfoot, from Philadelphia, just arr.; schr. Electric Spark, wtg.; Maryland, for New-York, ldg.; brig Philip Larrabee, just arr.

At Ponce, P. R., Dec. 31, brigs Rising Sun, dischg., and L. W. Armstrong and Premier, waiting.

At Tabasco, Dec. 13, brig Star of Peace, for New-York soon.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York.
{ No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO THE PEOPLE.
ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE
TO SECURE TICKETS IN
KELLEY'S
GRAND NORTH AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000
IN GREENBACKS.
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53, 76, 47, 9, 75, 61, 6, 30, 37, 69, 12, 26, 13.
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26, 5, 63, 12, 48, 25, 11, 2, 29, 43, 78, 50, 70, 15.
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